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VOL. VIII NO. 219 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

NB Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer	—
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 am
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learned with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Neal Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Harnby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lucon Maru	J. Shinozaki	22rd Sept.	27th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	29th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0 000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,881/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1.00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 66,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
W. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CREICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,699

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAITUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA.
Manager.
58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-8
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 289.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Agents.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
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SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to out not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on appli cation at the Bank.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description cran acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 76,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
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P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
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DIRECTORS:
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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
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A visit will positively profit you
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Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
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Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 50 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules
GAJANNAN SADANAND DI...
Secretary and Manager.

A High Class
High Speed Serial
With Lightning Fast
Action!

K. D. & Brothers

The Greatest Mightiest
Western Serial
Ever Produced!

To-Night "Lightning Bryce." This Week.

THE SERIAL VOLCANIC!!

The Terrific Tremendous, Thrilling Great Western

Wonder-Serial

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

Featuring ANN LITTLE and JACK HOXIE, the two internationally famous paramount Stars, supported by a cast of celebrated Serial players.

6 Opening Chapters
This First Week—6,000 Feet.

Please know—JACK HOXIE is the Mightiest Man of the screen and the hero of a Hundred Flights.

Programme includes a choppy Comedy.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the

Opening 6 Chapters this week, Featuring the champion BOXER and the Cylonic RIDER JACK HOXIE in the Principal Role.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS most confidently assert that never have you seen a Serial that can compare with "Lightning Bryce" from a standpoint of Story, Action, and Sustained Interest.

JACK HOXIE, who will be seen in "Lightning Bryce," a new serial coming to the.....Theatre soon, has quite a reputation as a boxer. He is a marvel of strength and has a wonderful physique, and is particularly clever with his hands.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD

Jack Hoxie and Ann Little, the two stars in "Lightning Bryce," the wonder serial now playing at the theatre are two stars that were born to their parts. "Lightning Bryce" is a Western serial, and both Ann Little and Jack Hoxie are Westerners who have lived their lives on the plains and are thoroughly at home in the different Western scenes that are shown on the screen. Ann Little can ride a horse, shoot a gun, build a camp-fire and do all of the many stunts that are required of Western serial players, as well as any man, while Jack Hoxie is one of the most daring of stunt performers He has few equals in pictures. These two stars are sure to increase their wonderful popularity by their splendid work in "Lightning Bryce."

To-night-This Week!

MESSRS- K. D. & BROTHERS present their marvellous magnificent, mighty MILLION DOLLAR PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT MASTERPIECE

MALE & FEMALE

(9 REELS—10,000 FEET)

A Film of wonderful originality, grandeur, outspokenness and Thrilling Suspense!

The Rush on our Booking Offices on Friday, Saturday, Sunday was simply maddening!

Fate seized them—a snobbish family of British blue-bloods. Cast them on an island where the voice of the world was lost. Tumbled them, lord and butler, lady and scullery maid, into a common mass of males and females. Laughed at their former glories, their former handicaps. Pointed to an untamed jungle, ruled only by wid beasts, and said: "Now we shall see who rules."

Then the butler, because he was a **man,** became a king; and the great lady who once disdained him, **served,** loved him—fought with a slavey for his kiss!

One day a ship! Rescue! Home! The old world and its old ways. Its pride conventions shallow distinctions. Did the true love, the true leadership, of the wilds hold them? Come and see.

A FILM FOR THE GODS!!

on the Bill till Friday, 17th inst.

Remove the Artifical Barriers of your so-called SOCIETY—Let a Butler be a MAN and let a Peeress be a WOMAN—and then watch what happens—!

Here's for you

A romance that searches deep into human hearts. A picture poignant, powerful, tremendous in its scope, superb in its artistry—destined to rank as a thrilling climax to all the other great De Mille achievements.

DIGEST THIS!

GORGEOUS spectales in the palace of a king of ancient Babylon.

BEVIES of beautiful women, pomp of power, excesses of a profligate court.

IDYLLIC scenes of a happy home on a little form in America.

SHIPWRECK, terror, despair and thrills of heroic rescue.

INTIMATE pictures of below stairs life in wealthy British household.

PICTURES of love and strife in a primitive land where convention and classes are forgotten.

OPULENT scenes of a life of ease among the titled rich.

BARBARIC scenes of struggle with nature on a South Sea Isle.

SPLENDOUR of gowns in the draw-rooms of ultra fashionable sets.

COSTUMES of grass and skins in savage jungles of the tropics.

LADY MARY, in bath and boudoir, in her ancestral mansion in England.

LADY MARY, in rags, shrinking from prowling beasts on a storm-swept coast.

BEAUTIFUL yachting scenes on a placid summer sea.

LADIES Who won Costly Sarees on Friday.

1. Bai N. B. Motiwalla (Gowalia Tank Road).
2. Bai Jaijee Rustomji Kharas (Contractor Bldg., Charni Rd.)
3. Mrs. Bomonsha S. Monguseth.
4. Miss. Meherbanoo Shapurji Banker. (New Queen's Road.)

Here's for you a Film that has absolutely cost Rs. 30,00,000.

YES! 30 LAKHS OF RUPEES!

TAKE NOTE!

On Wednesday 15th, in each of the 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. (S.T.) Shows one Gold Bangle studded with real stones and one wrist watch will be given away To Ladies ony in each Show together with other valuable prizes.

Please Come early to avoid disappointment!

Owing to the very heavy cost of this great film the rates for this week only have been enhanced—Box Rs. 2-8, Sofa Re. 1-8, 1st Class Re. 1, Upper Row As. 12, 2nd Class As. 8, 3rd Class As. 3.

Owing to the exceptionally heavy cost of this film our free list is suspended this week.

At the most Popular Picture Mahal of Bombay:

WEST-END CINEMA,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

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WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENTS for Bombay for our G. H. Tea and Coal. Our representative will interview applicants there. Apply sharp giving references to Box No. 1079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4775

WANTED—An experienced LEDGER CLERK in a local Bank. Apply stating qualifications and references to Box No. 1090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4817

WANTED—CANVASSERS, who can secure orders for well-known medicines, locally or in the mofussil. Apply to Box No. 1086, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4800

WANTED — A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4803

WANTED—A CAPITALIST for a very lucrative concern of manufacturing Mangalore pattern roofing tiles of highest quality somewhere in Ratnagiri District everything is ready. G. J. JOSHI, Ratnagiri. 4812

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4804

WANTED for service on Bombay Port Trust Railway, an INDIAN FITTER CHARGEMAN, pay Rs. 95—5—115 and free quarters or house allowance instead. Apply to The MANAGER, B P. T. Railway, Ballard Road. 4805

WANTED for infant Hindu; Young healty NURSE or AYAH, Practical for Bombay and Up-Country for high class Hindu family good prospects. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4797

WANTED—A FINANCIER or PARTNER with Rs. 20 to 30 thousand for developing manganese, chrome, mica and other valuable minerals. Guaranteed profits over 100 per cent for annum without least risk. Apply to Box No. 1085, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 4798

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Gwalior Civil Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply with copies of diplomas and testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER and SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Gwalior State. 4777

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL OFFICER for service in the Gwalior Military Department. Starting salary Rs. 100 plus 35 per month which will be raised to Rs. 150 plus 35 after six months' approved service. Applications with copies of diplomas and testimonials be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Gwalior State. 4778

WANTED—A PRESSMAN in Nepal, who knows all the details of the press work and can successfully handle an electrical press machine. He must be able to fit up and run the machinery working with Hindi and English characters and applicants must possess the knowledge of these languages, with full particulars and salary expected apply to:—SUBBA RAMAMANI, A. D., Shantiniketan, Nepal. 4786

WANTED.—Energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal Commission or Salary, or both, against guaranteed business, to secure Life and Marriage Insurance Policies. Premiums Rs. 2 and 1 per mensem for 1st and 2nd classes respectively. Rules and forms free on application to: M. HANSLUX, Esq., President. The Venus Provident Society, Fort, Bombay. 3

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK for Import clearance. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1077, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4767

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Hardware, Metals and Bhunder Goods. Salary Rs. 75. Apply to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4766

WANTED—An expert MOTOR DRIVER Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally with copies of certificates to GILMAN and Co., 381, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4765

WANTED

WANTED—FLAT or BUNGALOW 3 to 4 rooms Rs. 150 Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon or Suburbs. Reply. BUNGALOW c/o Collin & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4737

WANTED—100ft. by 100ft. open space or GODOWN on 5 years' lease in Girgaum or Grant Road locality. Apply B. B. MUSALE, Sleater Road, Abhyanker's Building, Bombay No. 7. 4801

FOR SALE.

SCRAP TYRES and TUBES FOR SALE at the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd., 33, Rowland Road, Calcutta. Send your offer. 4742

FOR SALE Owner leaving country. Metalergique Car, 2-seater, 4-cylinder, 10 x 12 H P. Has just been completely overhauled. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4776

FOR SALE—Splendid Opportunity for purchasing a beautiful Landaulette in excellent condition. Apply to Box No. 1049 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4813

PRIMUS STOVES—Just unpacked, for prices, etc., apply to KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4802

FOR SALE—Platt's Double Roller Gins, 30ft. by 7ft. and 20ft. by 6ft. with 125lbs. pressure Lancashire Boilers; Villow Machine and Compound Engines. Apply ENGINEER and Co., Pydhowni, Bombay. 4811

FOR SALE—One Vertical second-hand 9 Copper Cylinders, drying Machine, 78 inches wide, in good working order. Apply B. B. MUSALE, Sleater Road, Abhyanker's Building, Bombay No. 7. 4802

FOR SALE—New Machineries from Stock. Lancashire Boilers 30' by 7, by 160 lbs. 24' by 6'—6", by 150 lbs. pressure, Platt Bros Double Roller and Single Roller Cotton Gins (Home Packed). Cameron Steam Donkey Pumps, Shaftings, Pulleys, Avery's Cart Weighing Scales, 3 Tons capacity. For particulars apply to DINSHAW FURDOONJI AND BROS., 7, 13, Apollo Street, Bombay. 4799

FOR SALE—Just unpacked one motor car 15 H.-P. Daimler with luxurious Cabriolet body- Silent K. Engine. 4-Cylinders, Jate change speeds worm drive. Detachable wire wheels. C. A. V. Dynamo. Speedometer. 2 horns, etc., at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, 552 Girgaum Gaiwari near Kandavali, and also 2 English deep cande victorias and Brougham. 4756

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist, The Genito-arinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital Corner Grant Road, Bombay 450 pages, 34 illustration. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-4. (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR FACTORY, a going concern, MacNeil and Co.'s Ten Ton Sugar Plant, with Buildings, Godowns and residence quarters for the Staff, land Twenty Bighas (annual assessment Rs. 150 only) Arrangements would be made to give inspection to intending Purchasers. Apply AGENTS Sugar Company, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4721

NOTICE.

PIECE-GOODS.—A large European House, about to open a Piece-goods Department, require a MANAGER, thoroughly experienced in all classes of Piece-goods. Liberal terms will be given to a really first-class man with Manchester training and adequate knowledge of Indian markets. Applicant should have previous experience as Piece-goods Manager. All applications will be treated as confidential. Apply Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4728

AUCTION SALE NOTICE

OF

"THE DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", QUILON.

"DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", excellently situated at Quilon, with over 20,000 spindles, engine, boilers, and other machinery, buildings, stores, and site measuring nearly 15 acres, will be sold by the undersigned in Public Auction in the District Court premises, Tinnevelly. Auction commencing at 12 noon, on the 4th day of October, 1920, under the orders of the Tinnevelly District Court and subject to the confirmation of the District Judge, Tinnevelly. Upset price is 7,01,000 rupees, being first bid offered by Mr. Ranchoddlal Amratlal, Ahmedabad. Purchaser should deposit on conclusion of bid 25 per cent. of sale amount and balance in two weeks; otherwise he will forfeit deposit, and will be liable to losses, if any, on resale. Cheques on Banks will be accepted on verification. Intending bidders are invited to come and inspect the mill. Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
of the South Indian Mills Company, Limited,
Tinnevelly.

Tinnevelly Bridge,
3rd September, 1920. 4785

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Converted into.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., (converted into Bank of Movi, Ltd., from 1-7-1920), will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 13th September 1920 at 4 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1920.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and Manilal Gokalbhai as additional Directors.
IV.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from Tuesday, 7th September to Tuesday, 21st September 1920, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 15th August, 1920. 4717

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable immoveable property for Sale in Fort. Apply for particulars and conditions of Sale to Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO., 91-99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4822

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd., will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1920, at 3 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

"To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 23rd August, 1920."

Dated Bombay, 8th September, 1920.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & Co. (India), Ltd.,
Agents.

4824

THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LIMITED BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the share-holders of the Hindustan Tanneries, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of receipts and payments made upto 15th August 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1920.

By the Order of the Board
PEERBHOY KOCHHAR & Co.,
4815 Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the CONSTRUCTION of STORM-WATER DRAINS (1) in Warden Road from its junction with Pedder Road to Hornby Vellard.; (2) in Pedder Road and (3) in Bomanji Petit Road will be received up to 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 24th day of September, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 11th September, 1920.

T. K. RODDAN C.E.
Ag. Executive Engineer.
4808 Bombay Municipality.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Rawalpindi Municipality, a HEALTH OFFICER with Medical qualifications, as well as with diploma in Public Health. Salary Rs. 400—25—600. Applications must reach undersigned by 30th September, 1920. SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi. 4734

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuria" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

LEGA[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV[illegible] ABDUL AZIZ SULAIMAN A[illegible] of Bombay Inhabitant has contrac[illegible] absolutely free from incumbrances [illegible] mentioned property which he has co[illegible] purchase from ABDUL HUSSEIN [illegible] HARIANWALA.

All persons having any claim against or [illegible] the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge; trust, maintenance easement; or otherwise how soever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 17, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Maruti alias Hnuman Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 446, New No. 5493, Old Survey No. 756 New Survey No. 8744 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2470 and Street No. 40-42 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jehangir Edulji Laher, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchordas Bhaidas Master, on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Maruti alias Hnuman Lane.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
4806 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEGHJI VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Lohana Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance maintenance, possession, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 11, Hunimum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Banganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New No. 16884 and New Survey No. B 7261 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar on or towards the West by the property of the Late Jagannath Shanker Sheth, on or towards the South by the vacant land together with the messuage tenement dwelling houses and premises built and standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3005 and Street No. 13.

Dated this 9th day of September 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4807

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BAIMAI JEHANGIRJI Mehta, formerly known as Bai Baimai Khurshedji Ardesir Hormusji Wadia of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, the administratrix of the estate of the late Khurshedji Ardesir Hormusji Wadia has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with its appurtenances situate at Matheran in the Sub-District of Karjat, in the District of Kolaba, together with the messuages tenements or bungalow erected thereon called the "Purble House", in the Thana (Kolaba) Zilla, bearing Collector's No. 6192 and Survey No. 39 and Register No. 39 and containing by admeasurement 3 Acres and 38 Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 39 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the property formerly of A. S. Karvalho and on or towards the North and South by the public Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th September, 1920. 4821

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOONAR SALLEY MAHOMED SOOMER and JACOB JOOSUB, of Bombay, Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance easement; or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will b econsidered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, the Fazendar whereof is Khoja Mowji Bhai Hirji, containing by admeasurement 107 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3001 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B, Ward No. 2625 and Street Nos. 188-190 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Kamberkar Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kamberkar Street on or towards the West by tthe Sweepe's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Minabai widow of Noormahomed Tar Mahomed and on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Arab Joosab and partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of Haroon Ali and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 11th day of September 1920.

JEHANGIR, MEHTA & SOMJI.
4820 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

L. L. HARKISSONDAS & CO., LTD.

WHEREAS my attention has been drawn to a notice appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th September, 1920, under the signature of Mr. Harkisondas Ramji of 45, Waudy Road, near Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, that the said Mr. Harkisondas Ramji has no connection whatsoever with the above Company nor is he the Managing Director of the said Company nor is he responsible for any letters or coupons issued by the above Company. I the undersigned bearing the same name but residing at Bazar Gate Street, Bombay do hereby notify that the statement of the said Mr. Harkisondas Ramji of 45, Waudby Road is quite correct. I hereby express my thanks for his clearing of the confusion that might arise from similarity of our names.

Dated this 11th day of September 1920.

HARKISONDAS RAMJI.
Managing Director
L. L. Harkissondas & Co., Ltd.
4814 Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following interim dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1920, have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income tax on 1st Preference shares.

Rs. 12-0-0 per share free of Income tax on Ordinary shares.

Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income tax on Deferred shares.

The above interim dividends are payable on 19th October between the hours of 11-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays to shareholders whose names are on the Register on 4th October, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th October to 16th October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
4809

Board, [illegible]

Application [illegible] candidate studied [illegible] university, through [illegible] worked. A certificate [illegible] man forwarding the appli[illegible] ments made in he applica[illegible] may have to make regarding th[illegible]

A medical certificate must be [illegible] Surgeon. The certificate must have b[illegible] application. *No papers whatever besides*

Warning.—Any attempt on the part of through influential persons will disqualify hi[illegible] regard spontaneous recommendations from pers[illegible] candidate's work, whether at school, at the univers[illegible]

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to the candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismi[illegible] any Pension or Allowance, he will forfeit all claim thereto, any material fact will be similarly punished.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE GOVER[illegible] SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES.

Write your usual signature here

Answer.

Name in full with Father's name, religion and caste.

Postal address in full. (Any change of address should at once be communicated to the Secretary, Staff Selection Board.)

Name the class or classes of post for which you apply and the office or offices in which you wish to serve.

State whether the requisite fee of Rs. 2 has been forwarded by money order. No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications will be ignored unless this fee is received.

Exact date of birth, and age last birthday. State what evidence there is of date of birth. (No candidate will be appointed who is over 25 years of age when the vacancy is filled.)

Place of birth.

Your father's place of birth and profession (if in Government Service give particulars).

Schools.

Name your schools in order, giving date of entering and leaving.

State any position of authority you held, any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, &c.

University.

Name your university with dates of entering and leaving. State degree (if any) and any other distinctions.

Name your College and the Principal of your College.

State any intellectual activities (other than those included in the ordinary school and university courses) in which you have been engaged.

War Services.

State any war services you may have rendered, on active service or otherwise.

Name any Government Office in which you have served or private employment in which you have been engaged with dates of service, and the name and official or business address of your superior officer or employer.

Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.

Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments?

Give the names, postal addresses and professions of two referees, who should be responsible persons, well acquainted with you in private life but not relatives.

Name any subject or subjects in which you can supply proof of special proficiency.

Signature and date.

Remarks as to character and ability of applicant by Principal of College, Head of Firm or Office forwarding the application.

Certificate by gentleman forwarding the application.

Forwarded. I hereby certify that the statements made in the above application are to the best of my knowledge true and complete.

(Signed)

Date

Official or business designation.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ONE Mr. DOSACHAND NAGARCHAND has reported that his 3 SHARES No. 14037-14039 of The Planet Mills, Ltd. have been DESTROYED in the recent fire at The Mulji Jetha Market, and has applied for the issue of Duplicate shares. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the registered office of the Company, 43a, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate shares will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Dated 9th September, 1920. 4770

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

IN supercession of the sale held on the 29th July last, the Mudradi Cotton Ginning Factory, situate in Hubli, in the District of Dharwar, will be sold again by Public Auction (to take place on its premises) on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, between 11-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Factory has the following machinery:—

16 Double Roller Gins Platt's Make, a 20 N. H. P. rope-driven Engine by Marshall Sons and Co., Boiler of 100 lbs. pressure by Fallesten Hodgart Barclay, Ltd., a Lathe and a Drilling Machine, a hand-pump, a country cotton opener and a roller press with all the accessories such as Shaftung, Pullies, Leather and Paper Rollers, Belts, etc., together with some parts of a fodder press.

In addition to the above machinery, there are the following buildings:—

A Gin-room, a Boiler-room, an Engine-room, a Store-room, four Godowns, two Residences, two small rooms and a room in which the Lathe and the Drilling Machine are set up. The Factory ground is about two acres in extent and is held on a permanent lease, the annual ground rent being Rs. 200. Government assessment and Municipal taxes extra.

All the above will be sold in one lot and the sale will be subject to confirmation by the First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar. The highest bidder in the auction sale will have to pay 25 per cent. on the spot and the balance within a fortnight from the date of the sale. In the matter of the auction sale, the procedure prescribed in Order XXI of the Civil Procedure Code will be followed subject to the special provisions of Act 4 of 1895.

K. ANANDRA[illegible]
Rece[illegible]

Hubli, 2nd September, 1920.

...ble and
...by well-known
...ectric fans, file-
..., English bath tubs
...Silverwares, Crockery,
...wares.
...ions from J. Bromley, Esqr.,
...RAWFORD and Co., will sell by
...uction on WEDNESDAY the 15th
...t at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Raffiya
...anjii Woodhouse Road the following consisting of rich drawing-room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terracotta figures in Domes, Roll top table, Safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks, French make safe, File, cabinet, English bath tub, etc., etc.
The furniture is on view.

...Shirinbai,
...ntrix of the
... Dinshaw Hor-
...deceased.
4816

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAOROJI NASSERWANJI OONWALLA of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of perpetual leasehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 366 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7372, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage appertaining to the premises hereby assigned and beyond that by the property of Haji Rahimtoola Sulleman on or towards the West formerly by the property of Peerozebai widow of Edulji Sorabji Mistry now of the purchaser, on or towards the North by Grant Road and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor hereinafter secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 2413 and Street No. 346 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of perpetual leasehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2174 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 7372 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Rahimtoola Sulleman, on or towards the West by Charni Road on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jerbai, wife Darabsha Reporter and now belonging to the Railway Hotel and on or towards the North partly by the property of the Vendor firstly described and partly by the property of the purchaser and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2060 (3) and Street No. 1, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorney's for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th September, 1920.
4810

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Carriages and Horses belonging to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.)

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, the following carriages:—

1 half canoe Victoria thoroughly done up.
1 English Vis-a-Vis (landed from London).
1 two-wheel breaking cart.
1 four-wheel breaking cart.
1 high dog-cart
1 Gig.
1 Rickshaw.
2 Horses.

Bodies of Rickshaw, tonga, square Landau one four-wheel trolly.

AUCTION SALE of Coach Builders and Horse Shoeing Materials, Office Furniture, etc. (stock in trade of) Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, the following goods:—

Old and new shoes, anvils, forges and bellows, platform scabs, vices, fire bricks, feed boxes for horses, iron grattings, old and new nails, old sets of harnesses, corn crushing and chaff cutting machines, knife sharpening, babul, bhundi, savan, oak and teak planks, mahogany pannels, tools and instruments, springs, axles, wheels, lining materials, lamps shafts, double poles, old and new rubber tyres, channel and steel tyres, new and old iron for building, carriages, bolts and nuts, wooden spokes, (drilling, tyre bending and contracting hub boring machines), paint grinding machine, empty drums and cases, wooden rafters, show cases, cupboards, boxes, tables, chairs, one incomplete bullock carts, and various other articles, 2 pairs bullocks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) at the premises by order of Messrs. R. Scott and Co., the building materials for removal of the several structures now standing on the premises at Gowalia Tank Road known as R. Scott and Co.'s Stables.

Further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co., Solicitors for the owners.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
13th Sept. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

...rnment and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES TASA KHANJRI.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gulley at Champugully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Amarchand Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramrikh Brijmohandas:—
2 cases each 20 pcs Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
43/44 inches of Markandrai's office.

On account and at the risk of Seth Gorakhram Ganpatram:—
1 case 30 pcs. Tasa Khanjri 40/45 yards.
29 inches of Markandrai's office.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Bachhraj Jamnalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Jamnadas:—
38 bales Amraoti Cotton.
Above bales are lying in the godown of Messrs. Bachhraj Jamnalal at Colaba.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 13th September, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Ghoghari Moholla at the Corner of Null Bazar having (7) Seven shops.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 14th Sept at 5 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, the following very valuable landed property having (7) seven shops.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla at the corner of Null Bazaar without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2577, New No. 9597, Old Survey No. 1705, and New Survey No. 917 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6219, (1), Street No. 199 and 201, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Yacoob Gopi, on or towards the West by the said Ghoghari Moholla, on or towards the North by Bora Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Choonawala Abdeman Essa.

For further particulars and conditions o sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (ST.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anchorage" Apollo Bunder (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, wall and able clocks, rich oil paintings and engravings, drawing sofas and chairs, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one teak wood large partition, one handsome chiming grand father's Clock, rich curtains, teapoys reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of W. T. Goodwin, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Technical Recruiting Officer, Sankli Street, Byculla, the following:—

One icemaking plant 6 cwt C.O.Q. complete with double acting belt driving compressor evaporator condensor, brine tank and brine circulating pump etc.
One 60 B H P Campbell refined oil engine with 6 ft. by 1 driving pulley.
Pelephone 3 cyiinder 4 stroke Gasoline Engine No. 205 on Battery Ignition
One 1 cwt ice plant.
One 14 B H P Retvin 4 cylinder 4 stroke petrol motor launch engine.
One 15 B H P Harris 2 cylinder, 4 stroke petrol motor launch engine. Razonnarie Ice Machines. Overland 4 cylinder, 4 stroke petrol engine.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Office between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales) at his office at New Customs House Pelipone Ballard Pier, or of the Undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., will on FRIDAY, th 17th September 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Underwriters:—
C. & J., Bombay—5989—
1 case, 3 doz. Lysol 10 oz. bottles.
1 cas, 6 doz. Lysol 7 oz. bottles.
1 case, 12 doz. Lysol 3 oz. bottles.
By order of the concerned.
6 cases Men's Socks different sizes and in various colours.
6 cases Ladies' stockings different sizes and in various colours.
100 dozen Ladies silk and cotton stockings sizes 9 and 11
1 case 30 pieces shirting 27-28 ins. by 30 yd piece.
2 cases Black Coating.
1 S. H. Iron Safe.
Miscellaneous:—Wooden cradles, permbulator iron child's cots, new gramophones, billiard tables, etc.

At 3 P. M. (S.T.)

By order of the Bank concerned.
3 cases Cognac (Brandy) V.H.O. by E Cusenier & Co.
3 cases Cognac (Brandy), 3 Crown by E. Cusenier and Co.
6 cases quarts. Eau-de-Vie (Brandy) Extra Special No. 1.
3 cases pint's Eau-de-Vie Brandy) Extra Special No. 1.
1 case La Prunellia, Cusenier.
2 cases Mandarinette Liquor.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF A FIRST CLASS TAXI MOTOR CAR NO. 1852.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAXI DRIVERS.

Under the instructions of Messrs. Jaja Ruttna and Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Narayen Keshow Karekar Urpa Survey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m. at the garage of the Solakoti Building, Corner Grant Road, the following Motor Car:—

One Standard Motor Car, 15 h.p. No. 1852, 4 seats, engine No. 2286 in good condition with the first class taxi plying on No. 1852 permit.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of April, 1920, and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immeveable property situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

LOT A.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being oh the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chawalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lots B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

LOT B.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the Dongersey Road, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

LOT C.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) with the out-house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,660 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the North by the plot being Lot B hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7,100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255 and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 3230, Street Nos. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj, but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance be put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be marked and staked out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers, and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Attorneys at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their office at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1920.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION OC.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORE.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Dock the following goods—

Mixed grain bag rubbish iron drums cases of sizes Hoop iron unserviceable store etc. etc.

Also sale on THURSDAY, 16th inst. at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Mazagon grain Depo the following goods—Locust crushed bran, barley, tea scrap trade bags. Drums, etc. etc.

By the order of Store Officer of S. and T. (Embarkation) condition of sale.

Cash or deposit 50 per cent will be paid at the time of sale and goods must be removed within ten days otherwise goods and amount will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY.
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE WED. AT 5-30 P.M.
The H. B. WARING Company
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS

To-day at 9-30 p.m

An enthralling Drama of the Divorce Court.
"The Butterfly on the Wheel"
By E. C. Hemmerde, K. C., M. P.

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Prices as usual. PALANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. for To-NIGATS ATTRACTION. After 7 p.m. Plans for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. sharp.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST
We are obliged to extend the period of the exhibition of the popular Production

Shri Krishna-Sudama.

OR

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An unparalleled Success of rare merit.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Shows on Bank Holidays at 3-30 at

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Positively Commencing Saturday 18th
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers. Whirlwind Serial
THE GREAT GAMBLE
in 15 fastest episodes featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON THE KING OF THRILLS
and dainty Anna Luther
A RARE TREAT FOR YOU!

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A Romance of Sweet Simplicity
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"SIMPLE SOULS"
A HAMPTON PATHE FEATURE
ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE
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"Cracked Wedding Bells"

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"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
A Man's picture—full of action
A Woman's picture—with tears and throbs.
And the kids will love it.
It teems with humanity.
Distributed by the House of Pathe.

THE EXCELSIOR

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"MISS JACKIE OF THE NAVY"
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PATHE REVIEW.

Kicking Vigorously as ever!

"Elmo the Fearless"

The Man who refuses to be daunted by any odds—who is a ...iment in himself.
Come and watch t... wonderful fighter, together with the a... eand adorable.
LOUISE ORRAINE,
defying Single-handed, a regular horde of cut-throats in this Weeks.
FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the great epoch-making Universal serial that has been creating such a tremendous sensation these three Weeks past at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS,
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The Programme includes a 2-Reel EDDE POLO Drama.
Your shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

The Warwick Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
Hubert Henry Davies Latest success
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."
From the Savoy Theatre.
Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne in his original role of "CAPTAIN DREW." MISS JOAN MAYNE as "MRS. MOXON."

TUESDAY 14th at 9-30
H. V. Esmond's delightful comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE"

WEDNESDAY 15TH AT 5 P.M.
AND AT 9-30 P.M.
A comedy of youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
By H. V. Esmond.
From the Strand Theatre.

THURSDAY 16th at 9-30
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
By Horace Annesley Vachell

FRIDAY 17th at 9-30
The Successful Comedy
"UNCLE NED"
By Douglas Murray.

SATURDAY 18th AT 5 P.M.
Oscar Wild's Famous Play
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."
From the Haymarket Theatre.

SATURDAY 18th
AT 9-30 P.M.
Final farewell performance
"THE LAW DIVINE."
By H. V. Esmond.

Evening Prices of Admission
Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
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To-day, Tuesday, Thursday, & Friday at 6-30 p.m.
Robertson Burton's production in 5 parts
"TWO GUN BETTY"
A rare combination of screams, laughs, and deep chuckles with drama, suspense and love.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
"THE FINISHING MARY."
A Delightful Entertainment!
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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A High-Class Guaranteed
LEVER WATCH FREE.
The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys' and two girls' names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our condition: and promise to show the watch to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

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An intense drama in 2 acts
PATHE GAZETTE!
Latest and
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7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
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POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF HYS CAL CULTURE,

READYMONEY BUILDING,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.
True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 2nd February, 19..

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefitted immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds, but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease.

All my muscles have been individually developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of strength and a symetrical figure. Thanking you for all the good you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely.
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.
WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

Blame It on Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
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NERVE FOOD
VIROCACAO
FOOD TONIC
VERO
is highly recommended:—
Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over-work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers. Unlike TEA and COFFEE VIROCACAO is not a stimulant, but a nutrient. It exercise a powerful and healthy stimulanting effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.
It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.
If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—
MANUFACTURED BY
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A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Bad Leg, Eczema, Bad Breasts, Abscesses, Boils, Blotches on the Skin, Fistulas, Chaps, Broken Chilblains, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Wounds, Skin Irritation, Scrofula, Scurvy, Scalds, Ulcers, Sore Heads, Burns, Piles, Cuts, Proud Flesh, Rashes, Barber's Rash, Poisoned Wounds, Ring Worms, Blackheads, Psoriasis, Itch, Sore and Tender Feet.

Prepared from the recipe of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp of scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents :—

Madon, Sons & Co.,

Crawford Market, Bombay.

FIRST NUMBER OUT

The Hind Mahila

Editor :—Miss. R. E. REUBEN, B.A.

NEW NAGPADA, Bombay, 8.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Single copy as. 8.

A MONTHLY ENGLISH MAGAZINE for all earnest women and men of India, devoted to the cause of the welfare of women and children. Among those who have promised contributions are :—

Sir N. G. CHANDVARKAR.

K. NATEAJAN, Esq., Editor, Indian Social Reformer.

J. SCOTT, Esqr., Principal, Baluddin College, Junagad.

Mrs. STRONG, Directress of Household Arts, Baroda.

Prof. M. M. JOSHI, Junagad.

H. G. RAWLINSON, Esqr., Principal, Karnatak College Dharwar.

Mrs. SARALABAI NAIK, M.A., Indore.

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4527

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Lathes, Complete, 8", 10", 12"

Drilling Machines, Large and Small

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Planing Machine 7" × 14'

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Pumps, Steam, Certrifugal, Piston; ire, Hand, Hot Air Pump, etc.

Stone Crusher 3 Tons.

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M. H. Dinshaw & Co.,

Green Street, Fort.

P. B. 448 BOMBAY.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 11.

The Malwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 268½ for Fine Oomra Sept. The highest and lowest prices of the sessions were Rs. 274 and Rs. 267½ and the bazaar closed at Rs. 274. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 275, and closed at Rs. 277.

For ready cotton the demand was moderate.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 11.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/8/6.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

The market is closed to-day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loans, 81.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, IV.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/6.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
6 per cent Municipal Tansa, 96.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was firm on account of favourable monsoon reports; a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2800, Bombay Cotton 1220 xd, Bombay Dyeing 3340, Bradbury 850, Central India 3305, Coorla 2900, Currimbhoy 1320, Fazulbhoy 182½, Finlay 1300, Ind. Manufacturing 6124, Kastoorchand 2150, Kohinoor 3755 xd, Luxmi Cotton 3635, Madhowji 4150, M. Petit 5300, New Great 950, Pabani 625, Pearle 1265, Premier 235, Shamrji 430, Sholapur 15500, Simplex 9075 xd, Standard 3200, Swan 1290, Swadeshi 5305, Tata Mill 2375, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAYS.

Ah. Dholka 104, Ah. Prantij 555, Amritsar Patti 95, Gen. Prov. Ry. 91, Guzerat Ry. 73 xd, Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70 xd, Sindh Lt. Ry. 125 xd, Tapti Valley 589.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 870, Alcock 823, B. Burma 715, B. Burma L. L. 245 pf, Bo. Burma Pet. 17, B. Tramway 857½, B. Flour 2825, B. Steam 477½, Bundi Cement 44, Ind. Cement 465, Kathiord 247½, Katni def 1250, Tata Iron ord 145, Tata Iron def 840, Tata Hydro 1080, Tata Oil 280, Tata Bank 34, Scindia Steam 26.

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 11.

The temperate activity in Alizarine continue; however owing to the intervening holidays no substantial business passed. The local as well as motussil demand for Alizarine was fairly well. The market for other Dyes was dull. The general tone was weak.

The quotations are :—

Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 4 to 4/4/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Haveli) Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Ger) Rs. 18 to 20 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Eng) Rs. 14 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 10 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Alizarine (Ger) Rs. 250 to 260 per cwt.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 850 to 900 per drum.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

Sept. 11.

A slump has been brought about by the number of intervening holidays. Most of the offices in Fort remained closed with a poor volume of business. Chemicals too have undergone no important changes, the tendency being towards no sale in values. Home consignments are expected in large lots. Hoddis kept steady with an attack on the rising prices; however, the present values are likely to be stabilised for some time.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The feature of to-day's market was the strong demand for jute shares. At the opening Barnagore was the favourite stock, and the price rapidly rose to Rs. 213 easing on later. In the afternoon Hamarhatty came into demand and fluctuated between Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1187, closing later at Rs. 1,182. The coal section was neglected except for Burrakurs in which there was a limited turnover. In the miscellaneous section, Sugar shares were steady with scrips difficult to obtain. Cotton shares were weaker. The following were closing quotations :—

Coal :—Burrakur 53-8, Seetharampore 16-12 odd lot.

Jute :—Anglo India 495, Angus 430, Barnagore 205, Belvedere 700 and 715 s.l., Clive 22, Craig 101, Dalhousie 736, Empire 95, Fort William 575, Gouripore 1,565, Howrah 4-8, Kamarhatty 1,182, Kankinarrah 840 and 4-8 s.l., Kinnison 1,538, Kharidah (pref) 95, Lawrence 270, Lansdowne 574, Lothian 625, National 496, New Central 965, Northbrook 4-8, Orient (old) 270, Reliance 67, Standard 85, Union 1,440, Waverley 4-8.

Miscellaneous :—Assam Saws 12, Bank of Bengal 1,960, Bengal Bridge and Boilers 13, British Indian Corporation 126, Burmah Finance and Mining 10-6, Champdani Sugar 42, Hume Pipes 17-2, Indian Galvanizing 12-2, Koram Cotton 21-8, G. McKenzie and Co. 6-2, Madans Theatre 18, Ryam Sugar 136-4, Reforced Cement 10-1, Tata Industrial 18-8 prem, Titaghur Paper 505 s.l., Bengal Lively Textile 4-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War Bonds 1925 and 1928 at 99-8 and 1928 at 99 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing rate one shilling ten pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten one-eighth pence.

The Burma Government notify their intention to withdraw from acquisition of the land notified in April as required for site for aerodrome for Rangoon.

THE WEATH

RAINFALL IN BOM

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	
			in.
Colaba (Observatory)	—	—	21·60 59·90
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	—	—	21·17 66·85
Esplanade (Gov. Pri. Hospital)	—	—	21·92 62·80
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	—	—	25·85 70·61

TELE. 2880.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 A.M. 2 P.M. 8 P.M.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.88 Inches
Temperature of Air 80.4 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer 76.2 „
Dew Point 74.6 „
Relative humidity of Air 0.882 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy being 10) 9.8 „
Maximum Temperature of Air 84.1 „
Minimum Temperature of Air 77.6 „
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight W, W W, W
Movement of Wind 256 Miles.
Rainfall 0.43 Inches.
Total Rainfall during month 1.27 „
Do. do. year 87.93 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th 1.26 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the times of the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon and the tides at Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated are Bombay Mean Time. The depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High Water Bombay Time	High Water Depth in feet	Low Water Bombay Time	Low Water Depth in feet
	Sept.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	ft. in	h. m.	ft. in
Sat.	11	6 10	18 3	11	3 48	16 5			
						4 11a	15 5		
Sun	12	6 11	18 2	12	4 37	16 2			
						5 10a	15 3		
Mon	13	6 11	18 0	13	5 21	16 2			
						5 48a	15 3		
Tues	14	6 12	17 59	14	6 5	16 1			
						6 26a	15 3		
Wed	15	6 13	17 58	15	6 47	17 1			
						7 5a	15 6		
Thu.	16	6 13	17 56	16	7 33	17 10			
						7 45a	16 0		
Fri.	17	6 14	17 55	17	8 22	18 0			
						8 26a	16 9		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 11th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light rain has fallen in the eastern districts, Delhi receiving 0.21" and Ambala 0.30". Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and the north Punjab. Day temperature is above the average except at Ambala; night temperature is in excess at Lahore, but is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.18" of rain and Allahabad 0.02". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Agra, but is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in south Rajputana and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal except in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in south Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is about the average in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jubbulpore has had 1.83", Hoshangabad 1.06", Khandwa 0.20", and Raipur 0.45". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal except at some western stations; night temperature is in defect at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.55" of rain and Mormugao 0.48". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad :—Hyderabad reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is below normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast and in the central parts of the country and has extended into the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Central Provinces and the east Punjab and local in the Konkan, east Hyderabad, the United Povinces and north-east Rajputana. Day temperature remains highly generally in northwest India.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall appears probable in the Central Provinces. Some extension is likely in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan and an increase in the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th September 1920.

The main trough of low in the Bay is passing from Chota Nagpur into Bihar and will probably spread up in the hills to-morrow morning. Some heavy falls have occurred. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, the Punjab hills, Central India, west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and North Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, the east of the Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The following amounts not already shown in the Weekly Report are :—Dinapore one inch; Darjeeling one and half; Burdwan three; Berhampore, Ilas and Hazaribagh four; Dalton-ganj, Jamshedpur one and a half; Bankinanga one; Purnea three; Nasirabad two; Mhow one; Neemuch one; Sehore one; Pachmarhi two; Seoni two; Chhindwara one; Betul two; Amraoti one; Akola one; Buldana one; Jalgaon one; Nasik one; Dhulia one; Ahmednagar one; Poona one; Satara one; Sholapur one; Bijapur one; Belgaum one; Kolhapur one; Mahableshwar two; Ratnagiri one; Harnai one; Deesa one; Ahmedabad one; Dohad one; Godhra one; Surat one; Dharampur one; Bulsar one; Jalna one; Parbhani one; Nanded one; Bidar one; Gulbarga one; Raichur one; Bellary one; Cuddapah one; Nellore one; Madras one; Vizagapatam one; Cocanada one; Masulipatam one; Kistna one; Guntur one; Ongole one; Nellore one; Cuddapah one; Bellary one; Kurnool one; Nandyal one; Adoni one; Gooty one; Anantapur one; Hindupur one; Penukonda one; Madakasira one; Dharmavaram one; Kadiri one; Tadpatri one; Cumbum one; Markapur one; Nandikotkur one; Pamidi one; Kalyandrug one; Rayadrug one; Hospet one; Harpanahalli one; Chitaldrug one; Davangere one; Shimoga one; Tarikere one; Kadur one; Hassan one; Mysore one; Chamrajnagar one; Coimbatore one; Erode one; Salem one; Namakkal one; Karur one; Trichinopoly one; Pudukkottai one; Madura one; Dindigul one; Periyakulam one; Palni one; Kodaikanal one; Srivilliputtur one; Rajapalaiyam one; Tuticorin one; Palamcottah one; Nagercoil one; Trivandrum one; Quilon one; Alleppey one; Cochin one; Calicut one; Cannanore one; Mangalore one; Karwar one; Honavar one; Kumta one; Ankola one; Mormugao one; Panjim one; Vengurla one; Ratnagiri one; Malvan one; Devgad one; Ajra one; Kolhapur one; Gadhinglaj one; Chandgad one; Sawantwadi one; Ratnagiri one; Chiplun one; Mahableshwar one; Karad one; Satara one; Phaltan one; Poona one; Mahableshwar one; Khandala one; Lonavla one; Karjat one; Panvel one; Alibag one; Bombay one; Thana one; Dahanu one; Nasik one; Igatpuri one; Dhulia one; Chalisgaon one; Jalgaon one; Amalner one; Ahmednagar

[redacted] day's
impossible to move
y candidates ran at a
ge. Their Excellencies the
and Lady Lloyd were to drive to
race course in state, but on account of
the rains this arrangement was altered and
they came privately. A few bars of God Save
the King apprised the public of the arrival of
their Excellencies. The first train reached late
for the 1st race. Collingwood won the
Governor's Cup, ran in fine style and both
the rider and the horse received a tremen-
dous ovation on going to weigh in.

Proceedings started early as there were nine events. The first three races were the divisions of the Newcastle Plate. Love Glass a four years old gelding by Rising Glass—Corini won from Mametz in convincing style, while Flying Dart was a bad third in the 3rd Division of this Plate. The 1st Division was won by Mossley, a fine mare by Lomond—Lawn Dance. She is only there years old, and is a promising animal. Trezidella, five years old gelding by Tredennis—Magaret secured second place—Gunda third.

The 2nd Division of the same Plate was won by Lady Myrah, Firpo tried hard, but only succeeded in getting second place Radius, a hot favourite, was hopelessly out of it.

Anaiza, on whom Brown had the amount in the Lawn Plate, won a fine race from Karikata. Tit Bits, Investor and Benares cracked the pace so fast that at the turn Anaiza and the rest of the top weights were far behind in the bunch. Brown brought him out so well in the straight that every one admired the masterly horsemanship of Bunty on Arabs.

The Poona Country-Bred St. Leger, 10 furlongs, saw a small field out. Steel Blue was favourite and won in a convincing style. After Maiden Palm, Steel Blue can claim to be the best country-bred here.

Great interest centred in Ferry Boat, Dartmoor and Dictate in the Governor's Cup—in spite of the sodden condition of the track. Many candidates besides were well fancied—for instance, Union Jack, Tipperary, Rose Hill, Winning Post and Durban. Few believed that Collingwood with the heavy impost of 9-12 could run at all on such a heavy course. The race was very slow and consequently suited Collingwood perfectly well. It will be remembered that last year it was maintained in these columns that the chances of Collingwood in a fast race are always poor and yesterday's result seems to justify this opinion. Collingwood is a real stayer and has long ago proved himself to be the best Arab horse ever imported in this country.

Royal Charter was made a hot favourite in the Stand Plate and he justined the great confidence the public reposed in him.

The last two races were won by Crushed Glass and On Leave. These two events were most uninteresting.

Soon after the sixth race Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd proceeded to the Paddock where Lady Lloyd presented the handsome cup to the happy owner of Collingwood. The sporting public felt sad that this great victory of Collingwood should have happened in colours other than the popular blue and scarlet of his former popular owner, Mr. R. H. Gahagan.

Though, of course, it is well realized that the racing authorities cannot help it, still every one is utterly sick of a card of nine events, as we have had of late.

One of the features of the present racing season is the number of tipsters who keep the public well supplied with tips for a trifle. Owing to excessive competition among them their industry and activity are really marvellous. Handicaps and acceptances are published in Bombay within two hours after they are published in Poona. They vie with each other in giving their forecasts. On the eve of every racing day these publishers keep the public interested with all the information they give. Their "Forget-me-Nots" are remarkable pieces of poetical effusions on the merits of the candidates they fancy or pretend to fancy. Longfellow or Tennyson would envy some of their efforts. In advising a double I am told one of them expressed himself in these lines:

Back Tagamore
Double on Dartmoor.
Because a Mrs. Moore
Seeks divorce once more.

[redacted] NEWCASTLE PLATE. (Div. III).—
[redacted]ce 1 mile.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second
[redacted]0; third Rs. 400.
[redacted]sting's LOVE GLASS 8-2, J. R. Flynn 1
[redacted] M Thaddeus' MAMETZ 9-5, Ruiz 2
[redacted] the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's FLYING
[redacted]ET 7-10 Sleigh 3
[redacted]M. Goculdass' LEMON 8-5 Herbert ... 4
[redacted] not run:—Slaughter's
[redacted] Run:—Rocky 8-13, Golden Storm 8-11,

[redacted] the 3rd furlong where Royal
[redacted]ed them. Cheechako also im-
[redacted]position. In the distance Royal
[redacted]lunged and smothered all opposi-
came cantering by 1½ length, 3
short head.
—Royal Charter and Brendan.
[redacted]in. 47 2/5secs.
[redacted] paid Rs. 29-8 for win and Rs. 14,
[redacted] places.
[redacted]e paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 7-8,
[redacted]places.
[redacted]t. Ryan.
[redacted]DDOCK PLATE.—Distance about
[redacted]elso's CRUSHED GLASS. 8-4,
[redacted]herson 1
M. Goculdass TAGAMOR, 8-2,
Purtoosingh .....
Mr. Diamond's MURMANSK, 7-11, Stokes
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's BILLY BAWN,
8-5, Buckley 4
Not Run:—Bucko, Pourboire.
Also Ran:—Vallance 9-8, Necessity 8-8,
Atrocity 7-7.

The Race:—From the start Murmansk and Crushed Glass were the earliest out Murmansk drew back at the 2nd furlongs and Tagamore came into second position. Crushed Glass was first in the straight followed by Tagamore who could make no impression on him. Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Crushed Glass.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Rs. 26 for win, and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 18, Rs. 14-8 for places.
2nd Tote paid:—Rs. 17 for win, and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 9, Rs. 8-8 for places.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

Mrs. A. Geddis' ON LEAVE, 8-5, Northmore 1
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-0, Harrison ... 2
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's DORI, 8-3, Stokes 3
Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 9-6, McPherson 4
Did not run:—Red Quill and Johnnie H.
Also run:—Aldi 8-6, Cvanite 8-4, Anthracite 8-1, Footman 7-5, Claim A 7-0.

The race:—Dori and Penny Pie were first to show out. Penny Pie had the advantage which he kept till the turn, where On Leave came on the scene. In the straight On Leave went to the front and was never headed. Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, ¼ length.

Time:—2 mins. 46⅖ secs.
Favourite:—Penny Pie.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 125-8; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17-8.
Trainer:—J. H. Crawford.

[redacted]. Harri-
[redacted] 2
[redacted]Hastings' GUNDA, 7-5, Townsend 3
Mr. M Ghorpade's Maiden Palm 8-7 Brown ... 4
Did not run:—Oregon Pine, Japonette.

Also ran:—Flotelle 9-4, Matchlock 9-2, Millmount 8-5, Belle Chance 7-7, Partial Eclipse 6-12.

The race:—They were dispatched on even terms and Mossley at once jumped to the front. Gunda chased the leader and joined him and both ran abreast for about 5 furlongs where Gunda dropped back. Maiden Palm then showed out and Trezidella became prominent. At the turn Maiden Palm was in difficulties and Mossley increased her lead. Trezidella challenged strong but could not overtake the leader who won by 3/4, 1½, ½.

Favourite:—Maiden Palm and Flotelle.

Time:—1min. 45 4/5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 109-8 for win and Rs. 27-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 19 for places.
Second Tote paid Rs. 63 for win and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for places.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Jun.).

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Raja Sripal Singh and Mr. Rajendra Singh's LADY MYRA, 9-0, Trahan 1
Rai Sahib Sangidas Jasiram's FIRPO, 9-2, Easton 2
Mr. Pine's JAPANESE PINE, 8-10, Harrison 3
Mr. R. S. Captain's GENEVIEVE, 8-5, Barden 4

Also run:—Lady Myra 9-0, Radius 8-13, Gentle Saxon 8-0, Royal Ambition 8-4, Lucky 7-13, Substance 7-6, White Simon 7-4, Two Gates 7-0.

The race:—As soon as they were released Japanese Pine showed the way to Firpo and Gentle Saxon, Radius bringing the rear. After a few furlongs Lady Myra assumed command and was never troubled till the end. Won by 4 lengths, 1¼ lengths, 6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 46 3/5 secs.

Favourite:—Lady Myra.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54-8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 60 and Rs. 20-8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21-8; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10.
Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance—6 fur. longs.

The Yuvaraj of Kolhapur's ANAIZA, 8-13, Brown .....
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's KARIKATA, 8-0, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL, 8-10, Ruiz 3
Mr. Hammond's ZUHIER, 8-4, Stokes ... 4
Also ran:—Warminister 9-4, Resident 9-2, Four Aces 8-11, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-4, Silver Streak 8-6, Palandin 7-7, Tiger 7-6, Peacemaker 7-6, Dublin 7-5, Benares 7-5, Investor 7-2.

The Race:—They were sent at first to a false start and when recalled Investor made the pace hot, pursued by Tit Bits and Benares. Khundil, Dublin and Karikata in the second bunch and Anaiza bringing the rear. At the turn Anaiza was seen to take his position on the rails and soon after passed the field. In the straight Karikata attempted to fight the issue but in a masterly finish Anaiza triumphed by a neck, 1 length neck.

Favourite:—Anaiza, Khundil and Zuhier.
Time:—1 min. 26 3/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Rs. 28-8 for win, and Rs. 16 Rs. 86, Rs. 25-8 for places.
2nd Tote paid:—Rs. 14-8 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 26, Rs. 14 for places.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST-LEGER.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Heath's STEEL BLUE, 8-4, J. Flynn ... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's BLACK TOP, 7-11, Orrell 2
H. H. Yuvaraj of Mysore's BETTER LUCK, 9-0, Purtoosingh 3
Also ran:—Toddy 9-0, Cuidon 9-0, Coble 9-0.

The race:—Black Top and Cuidon ran abreast as soon as they were released. At the 5th furlong Toddy joined the leaders. Steel Blue then was last. At the turn Steel Blue joined Black Top and from thence went to the front to win easily by 3½ lengths, ¾ length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 mins, 27 2/5 secs.

Favourite:—Steel Blue.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 53-8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-8; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 23-8.
Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Junior).

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R. C. and distance a Cup value Rs. 1,000. Winner the Cup and Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,500, third Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Feroze J. Mulla Feroze's COLLINGWOOD 9-12 Stokes 1
The Yuvaraj of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 8-8 Brown 2
H. H. the Maharanee of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK 7-13 J. Flynn 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's WINNING POST 7-7, J. J Meckings 4

Did not run:—Anaiza.

Also ran:—Cessa'ion 9-0, Dictate 8-12, Kavid 8-12, Durban 8-6, Mand l 8-5, Ferry Boat 8-0, Tipperary 7-12, Rose Hill 7-9.

The Race:—From a good start Winning Post and Tipperary, followed by Mandil and Dartmoor, ran in the order of given till the 6th furlong where Tipperary retired and Union Jack replaced him. Dartmoor throughout the journey kept his third position and only in the distance went to the front. He appeared an easy winner till the second enclosure where Collingwood put in a vigorous spurt and overtaking Dartmoor he won by 1¼ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2¼ lengths.

Favourite:—Ferry Boat Dictate and Dartmoor
Time:—3mins. 24secs.
First Tote paid Rs. 119-8 for win and Rs. 32-8, 15-8, 22 for places.
Second Tote paid Rs. 58 for win and Rs. 11-8, 11 for places.
Trainer:—Moosa.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. D. C. Cooper's ROYAL CHARTER 8-5 J. R. Flynn 1
The Rai Sahib Sangidas Jasiram's COUNTRY LAD 7-9 Stokes 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's GIACOMI 7-0 Bona 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE 8-8 Huxley 4

Also ran:—Poignant 9-4, Dersingham 8-6, Mademoiselle Foch 8-5, Charcoal 8-3, Pastime 8-2, Ardvreck 7-13, Brendan 7-10, Cheechako 7-5.

The Race:—After two fal[redacted] were at last sent on level terms [redacted] showed the way to Giacomi, [redacted]

ENGLISH RACING.

BUCHAN WINS DONCASTER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

The following is the result of the Doncaster Cup:—

Lord Astor's BUCHAN 1
Mr. H. Cunliffe Owen's SPEARWORT 2
Lady J. Douglas' BRAISHFIELD ... 3
Seven ran. Won by three-quarters of length; six lengths between the second and the third.
Betting:—6/4 against Buchan; 100/7 Spearwort; 25/1 Braishfield.

SULLIVAN FAILS TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

AFTER 18HOURS, IN WATER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

The American, Henry Sullivan, just failed to swim the Channel from Dover. Owing to severe pains in the stomach he was compelled to give up when within two and a half miles of the French coast after having been eigheen hours in water.

C. P. CRICKET CARNIVAL.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

In the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket, Driver of the Parsees captured the cup presented by Mr. R. M. King for the best all round performance during the tournament. Y. G. Joshi of the Hindu team carried the bowling honours, and was presented with a cup by Mr. Dick. Rahaman Pasha of the Mahomedans received a cup presented by Mr. K. B. H. M. Malak for the highest score on his side, and Dastur of the Parsees took the cup presented by K. B. Byramjee for the best bowling in his eleven. Mayberry of the Provinces was awarded the cup presented by Mr. Pandit for the best fielding performance. Four bats presented by Mr. Dick for the highest individual score on each side were won by Pruce, Chobbs, Driver and Rahaman Pasha. Ibrahimkhan for the best bowliog and Fazlulkadir for the best fielding in the Mahomedan team were also awarded hats by K. B. H. M. Malak, C. K. Naidu received a bat presented by the Sitabaldi Club for his batting display and Chobbs was again the recipient of two bats by the same club. Thus ended a function which proved a source of delectation to the Nagpur public for nine days. Thanks to he exertions of Mr. Bright who identified himself with the success of the show. Mr. R. M. King, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. S. R. Pandit, Mr. R. S. Laxminarayan, Mr. Gangadhar Rao, Mr. S. Mehta, Mr. K. B. H. M. Malak, Mr. Saifudeen Khan all deserve the highest praise for bringing about the organisation which has had a most salutary effect on all. The Quadrangular contest has now become a permanent fixture.

Their Excellencies attended the Races in State on Saturday afternoon where her Excellency gave away the Governor's Cup.

Their Excellencies were the Guests of the Members of the Indian Civil Service at the Poona Gymkhana Club, on

CALCUTTA RACE.S

MONSOON 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The penultimate day of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting proved disastrous to the backers, as only two favourites came home. The racing was interesting and in some instances the form was not reproduced. Details:—

THE BEGGER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles over 9 flights.
Mr. Pug's 1 SEE, 9-12, Nandajal 1
Mr. Hones' CHINA EGG, 9-8 (cd. 9-10), McCahe 2
Mr. Bee's BOYNE WATER, 9-16, Thompson 3
Also ran:—Brandichoc 9-5, Double Scotch 11-2, Whippoor Will 10-10, Graceheld 10-0, Reparsee 10-0.
Won by 4 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 mins. 45 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 44; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 34.
Betting:—Twos Double Scotch, fours I See, fives Repartee, tens or more the rest.
The race:—Good to start. I See led from Double Scotch and Repartee, Whippoor Will being last and China Egg last but one. Something went wrong with the reigns of Double Scotch and he was pulled up. I See continued to lead, but towards the concluding portion of the journey, China Egg and Boyne Water came dangerously near him. I See, China Egg were together over the last flight. I See then went off to win easily.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Dass' SURPRISE, 8-4, Hutchins 1
Mr. Ghose's ONE TOO MANY, 9-3, Young 2
Mr. Dee's SUNNY TIME, 8-4, Harrison ... 3
Also ran:—Buff Mail 8-4, Lough Corrib 8-11, Well Over 8-9, Zelia 8-2, Dara Bay 8-0, Finchcocks 7-12, Leader 7-11, Squeers 7-10 (cd. 7-12), Little Scot 7-6, Lady Letty 7-6, Fictitious Lily 7-6, Rebecca 7-5 (cd. 7-2).
Won by a neck, a head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 16 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 371; Places Rs. 62, Rs. 41 and Rs. 16.
Betting:—Twos Buff Mail and Sunny Time, eights One Too Many, fifteens Surprise, longer prices the others.
The race:—Sunny Time slipped the field the moment the gate went up and led from Dara Bay and Finchcocks, Zelia and Surprise a furlong from home. One Too Many joined the issue and after a great race Surprise just won.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's GORA'S DARLING, 8-3, Marland 1
Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE, 8-2, Grace 2
Mr. Heming's MARY, 7-9 (cd. 7-10), Dobie 3
Also ran:—No Ball 8-5, Andreas 8-12, Talcum 8-0, Demon 7-7, Ethelwon 7-0.
Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.
Betting:—3 to 2 Andreas, threes Verland Rose, fives No Ball and Mary, longer prices the others.
The race:—Gora's Darling and Verland Rose were quickest away. They were never troubled and they passed the post in that order. After a good finish, Mary beat No Ball for third place.

THE DONEIL.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
Mr. Doneil's. UGLY GOSLING, 7-4, Smith 1
Messrs Ariff and Mahmood's GIBBERISH, 8-9, Higgins 2
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 9-4, Pullin 3
Also ran:—Galley Law 8-10, Feathered Life 8-9, Nile King 7-12, Jaunt 7-4 (cd. 7-6), Silver Gift 7-3.
Won by a neck, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 26 4/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 33 and Rs. 21.
Betting:—Threes Ugly Gosling and Feathered Life, fives Jack, Gibberish and Jaunt, sixes Galley Law and Nile King, tens Silver Gift.
The race:—Feathered Life was badly left. Gibberish led from Silver Gift and Jaunt. Near the half-mile post the order was, Silver Gift and Jaunt with Gibberish, Jack and Ugly Gosling next. Gibberish led for a few strides when Ugly Gosling settled the pretensions of all.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Galstaun's LHASSA, 8-2, Marland 1
Mr. Pugh's RHEIDOL, 8-12, O'Brien 2
Mr. Galstaun's TARNAPOL, 8-8, Walker ... 3
Also ran:—Peggy Thrift 8-13, Devon 9-0, Distinguished 7-11, Fortor 7-10, Hypatia 7-10, Clematis 7-8, Hazo 7-7, Rhujedisee 7-6.
Won by ¾ length, a head between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 118; Places Rs. 33, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17.
Betting:—Twos Tarnapol, 5 to 2 Rheidol, threes Peggy Thrift, fours Devon and Hypatia, longer prices the others.
The race:—Lhassa was out in front with Peggy Thrift and Hypatia next. These three came on without any change till the distance was reached, where Rheidol and Tarpapol appeared on the scene. Lhassa, however, managed to stay on to win.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 8 furlongs.
Mr. Raikat's ELSIE R, 8-12, Higgins 1
Mr. Willson's PICK OF THE BUNCH, 8-7, Young 2
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON, 8-7, Harrison 3
Also ran:—Careless 7-8, Still Better 9-0, Larigot 8-13, Galla 8-12, Little Ivy 8-5, Sorsa 8-5, Look Aside 7-5, Roxa 7-0.
Won by ¾ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 16 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Betting:—Threes Barsen, Pick of the Bunch and Simple Simon, fives Galla, longer prices the others.
The race:—Galla was the quickest away, but Roxa soon headed her and the two came on near the distance post. These compounded, and Barsen forged ahead followed by Pick of the Bunch and Simple Simon.

THE HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Raikat's ELSIER, 9-12, Higgins 1
Mr. Swan's FLEURETTE, 9-5, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Thakur's KISHOREE, 7-7, Grace 3
Also ran:—Sinn Feiner 8-4, Florrie M 7-5, Border Princess 7-3, I Wonder.
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 3 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 26.
Betting:—Threes Elsie R and Waitty, 7 to Sinn Feiner, sixes Fleurette, longer prices the others.
The race:—Elsie R was the quickest away. Fleurette was second and Kishoree third and they passed the post in that order.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

MATCH IN COLOMBO PROBABLE.

The Colombo Cricket Club has been in communication with the Marylebone Cricket Club with a view to arranging a match with a M. C. C. team, which will shortly pass through that port to the "land of the golden fleece." The club is without any definite information as to the exact date of the steamer's arrival but it will in all probability be after October 31 that "Osterley" will touch Colombo on her way to Australia.

MAMLATDARS' CONFERENCE.

THEIR GRIEVANCES

The Secretary, Mamlatdars' Association wires from Poona:—

The Mamlatdars of the Presidency met in conference at Poona on Friday morning and afternoon with Rao Bahadur Khopkar, retired Deputy Collector as president and passed unanimously among others the following resolutions:—

(1) Unswerving loyalty to and faithful service of the Crown (2 necessity of increased pay and permanant travelling allowance i.e., pay from Rs. 350/25/600 and the permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 100 (3) deputation of three Mamlatdars from each division to wait upon his Excellency the Governor to ventilate the grievance of the Mamlatdars.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of all districts of the Presidency proper. Inundation in Sind continues low. Standing crops withering in parts of East Deccan and Karnatak. Elsewhere they are generally in good condition but require more rain for maturing. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Karachi. The supply of water was generally adequate Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains show tendency to rise. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind 47 to 70 Gujarat 21 to 58 Konkan 42 to 60 Deccan 32 to 63 Karnatak 53 to 66.

The Bombay "Government Gazette" of September 9, states that the chief conservator of forests, Bombay Presidency, will select about a dozen candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Bombay Forest College, Dharwar, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers. Candidates for the same should submit their applications in person and adds that in the office of the Conservator of Forests, C. C., in the Central Offices at Poona on the 25th October 1920 at 12 noon.

POLICE AT PAREL VILLAGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—For the past fortnight the residents of Parel Village have been in danger as regards the safety of their lives as well as property, owing to a gang of robbers (whom we learn to be Pathans) who cry to force open the doors of the houses and throw big stones at night. They hide themselves behind the houses and see whether the people are awake. There is no Police station nearby nor even a Police Chowky, where we could ask for assistance. We are required to pass the nights restlessly keeping watch throughout but nobody dares to come out as the thieves are found to be in number, moving about.

We applied to the Authorities concerned but regret to say [redacted] through the misfortune of the villagers [redacted] latter has apparently received no attention. Formerly a Sawar used to pass through [redacted] regularly at night but this practice has long ceased, the reason of which is not known. Certainly it is very curious that there should not be a policeman on duty throughout the night in this village. Will the Authorities now have pity on the poor villagers and remove their anxieties by keeping a Police-party in this village on round from mid-night to 5 a.m.—Yours, etc.

"A RESIDENT OF PAREL VILLAGE."

A MUCH-MALIGNED ANIMAL!

PLEA FOR HUMANE TREATMENT TO ASININE TRIBE.

We have received the following unique appeal from Mr. Bhagat Ram, of Animals' Friend Society, Ferozepore Cantonment, and trust the praiseworthy efforts of the Society in ameliorating the unenviable lot of the most useful, but the most misunderstood, animal since "Adam wove and Eve Span," will bear fruit. It is undeniable fact that the intelligence that this animal often displays in its mundane career is greater than that shewn by many of it's more fortunate two-legged masters of this world.

"Perhaps there is no animal so thoroughly misunderstood as the donkey. His very name has become a term of reproach, which is undeserved and comes from our own ignorance of his real character. It is a fact that he is one of man's best helpers. To many the donkey is simply an animal which stands on four legs and pulls heavy loads. They do not seem to realize that a donkey feels hunger and thirst, heat and cold as we do, and is made either happy or miserable by the treatment he receives. No other animal will do such hard thankless jobs day after day as a donkey and is so poorly repaid for what he does. His lot—while with us—is one of hard work and no pay.—If children at school can be made understand how it is just and noble to be humane even to what we term infrior animals, it will do much to give them a higher character and tone through life. Try kindness. It pays.

Parents and teachers have here a great opportunity of moulding the character of a child by awakening the imagination—basis of sympathy—or touching the chord of pity by pointing out to the child the wonderful similarity in suffering between human beings and animals. And how many of us take the opportunity? Don't we rather ignore it by providing a child with such toys as whips, guns, and swords.

There is no surer way to teach a child to be unselfish and thoughtful for others than to make him considerate of the feelings of his pets; yet this fact often seems to be utterly lost sight of in the training of many children.

COMING RACES IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Sept. 10.

There will be two days' Gymkhana meetings in Bangalore on the 16th and 18th instant. During the Dusseran in Mysore there will be three days races in Mysore. The first day on 23rd October will be a Gymkhana, but on 26th and 28th the Dasara sky races will be seen under the R. C. T. C. rules. The prospectus shows six events on each day. Prizes for two events namely for the Jamadar Plate and Stewards' Plate Handicaps for horses in the fourth division are presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club.

STRIKE OF OIL COMPANIES' MEN.

A SLIGHT DISTURBANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 10.

This morning the strikers of the oil companies, numbering about 300, collected at Egmore Road near the Burmah Oil Company's installation at Thondiarpet with the object of obstructing loyal workmen who were being brought on notices to the installation for work. About this time, Mr. Waywood, an Assistant in the company was seen on his way to the installation and strikers attacked him and he was stabbed in the back with knife. The Acting Police Commissioner, with a few police officers, hastened to the spot and rescued Mr. Waywood, who was afterwards removed to hospital. Meanwhile the number of strikers had increased, but there were no further disturbances on the spot. They, however, moved on towards the Thondiarpet installation, and were reinforced by other strikers *en route*. On reaching the installation they began to pelt stones. Some of the police officers were hit including the Commissioner as also Mr. Oakley, manager of the company. The Commissioner, thereupon, warned the mob to disperse but they assumed a defiant attitude and continued to throw stones. One of the European officers fired a shot with his revolver at a man who was about to throw a big stone at him but the man was not hit. Then the police were ordered to open fire, but when they were just getting ready to do so the crowd gave way and the mounted officers quickly dispersed it. Four arrests have been made. An European sergeant was badly bitten, while seizing one of the ring-leaders.

LATER.

With regard to the incident at Tondiarpet, this morning, it is stated that while a number of employees of the Oil Companies now under lockout were proceeding in a Bhajana party near the oil installation of the B. O. C., at Thondiarpet, stones were thrown at them by some persons which created considerable excitement among the men. The police then appeared on the scene and a number of men were taken in custody. It is alleged that the police fired a few shots in the air and that the mounted men charged in the crowd inflicting injuries to some men.

PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The Police Commissioner has served notices on the President and Vice-President of the Kerosine Oil Workers' Union, prohibiting the holding in any public thoroughfare or public places in Madras city, of any procession connected with the strike of oil companies from Saturday 11th to Sunday 26th September, both days inclusive. A reference was made by Mr. B. P. Wadia to the notice of the Commissioner at a meeting of men at the Dhakshanmurthi Temple to-day pointing out the Police Commissioner presumed there was a strike and not lock-out. He advised men to go home and wait for the decision of the Central Labour Board.

BRITISH CAR PRICES.

Once again we must refer to the prices of British cars, a subject of special interest at the present time, as one or two foreign cars have recently announced a reduction in their seling prices. Such a move is not only improbable, but is absolutely impossible for the British manufacturer. Production costs are going up continually, labour putting forward consistently increasing demands, and raw material is, as a consequence, ascending in price. There seems little prospect of anything but a further increase in price of British cars until at least the end of this year, and even then it is highly improbable that there will be any reduction, the best that could be hoped for being a cessation of the upward trend. It is testimony to the British manufacturer that his products are obviously held in an esteem overseas that cannot be countered or discounted by increases in price. The manufacturer of one of the most expensive British cars recently announced that he could sell the whole of his output in Indian and America alone without touching the home market. Wherefore it seems that so long as they can be assured of securing the quality to which they have become accustomed purchasers of British cars will remain quite prepared to pay for what they get. It is significant that the number of American cars that is being introduced to compete with the highest quality British productions is on the increase, and it is equally significant that the sale and price of the British productions is not in any way affected.—The "Daily Mail."

SWELLING THE PROSCRIPTION LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The following pamphlets are proscribed:—
(1) "British Terror in India" issued by the Hindusthan Gadar party of San Francisco, California. (2) "The labour revolt in India" issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York and (3) "Excusable massacres and atrocities," a reprint from "Caelic American" of the 3rd July 1920.

FORFEITUTE OF ANOTHER PAMPHLET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Sept. 10.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, the Chief Commissioner has ordered to declare forfeited to His Majesty all copies and any translation, wherever found, of a leaflet in Gujrathi, entitled the "Khilafat Conference at Calcutta" and purporting to be signed by one Khaekar Istakhan Jahanjir Khan of Ahmedabad, and to be printed at the Jain Vidhyavijaya Press, on the following grounds, viz., that it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the aforesaid leaflet contains matter of nature described in sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Press Act.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all mases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay: Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.20

at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mai will not stop there.

MANGALOREAN G. A. VS LUSITANIAN S. C

The Mangalorean Catholic Association and the Lusitanian Sporting Club played a cricket match on Sunday last. Lusitanians scored Rufino and Correa contributing 11 each. Mangalorean Catholic Association made 55. L. Bunyan contributing 24 and H. Vax 10.

RADIANT CLUB AMBULANCE DIVISION.

In report of the working of the Radiant Club Ambulance Division on its visit to the Nasik Sinhastha Mela during the 2nd and 3rd weeks of July last, it is stated, inter alia that during "the visit that lasted 9 days the whole corps was on vigorous work of relief from 16 to 18 hours duty from day to day. The dint of exertion put forth by every individual of the band evoked appreciation all round and a request is made by the authorities to send there men on similar occasions. A hope is entertained of people who sympathise with the objects of the Institution to come forward with a liberal and generous hand and assist the young enthusiasts to continue their future efforts when occasion arises."

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSION.

The Fourth Criminal Session of the current year commenced its sittings on Saturday morning at 11 a.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji presiding.

There are thirteen cases committed to this sessions—three for rape, three for murder one for attempt to murder, one for grievous hurt, one for theft, one for bigamy, one for kidnapping, one for abetment of housebreaking by night, and one for administering a stupefying drug.

One Abdool Gafoor Sardar charged with theft, being an old offender, pleaded guilty to the charge. His Lordship sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

GRIEVOUS HURT TO POLICE CONSTABLE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS.

Emperor vs. Mahomed.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Common Jury.)

The accused in this case was charged with abetment of house-breaking by night under Sections 457 and 114 of the I. P. C. and with having caused grievous hurt to P. C. 859-A, named Shivrajsingh, while discharging his duty.

Mr I. N. Mehta appeared for the Crown; the accused was not defended.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were that owing to numerous thefts having taken place in the vicinity of Apollo Bunder, the Commissioner of Police decided to send two police constables in plain clothes to patrol the locality at night. On the night of 20th of June, police constables Nos. 859-A and 2000-A were placed on duty there. At about 4 a.m. while they were passing through Colaba Causeway to the Sailors' Home, they saw a hack victoria standing at the corner of Naoroji Fardunji Street, near the shop of Leopold (chemists). Three Mahomedans were seated in that victoria and the two policemen decided to watch their movements. About half an hour after, the three Mahomedans got down from the gharry and went in Naoroji Fardunji Street. The gharry proceeded in the direction of the Majestic Hotel.

The police constables followed and stopped the gharry near the hotel and questioned the driver who said that he had picked up the three Mahomedans at Bori Bunder at 3 a.m. and driven towards Apollo Bunder. On returning to the chemists' shop the two policemen found that one of the three Mahomedans had entered the shop of a boot-seller named Abdul Husein Alibhai and the other two were keeping watch outside. As soon as the Mahomedans saw the policemen, they turned back and on being accosted, gave evasive replies and ran away. One of the policemen No. 2000-A went to the shop and seeing the door open tried to close it in order to shut the Mahomedan who was inside, but the Mahomedan tried to force it open, but as he did not succeed, he broke the glass ventilator and jumping out ran away. P. C. 2000-A was not able to arrest him. The other policeman 859-A meanwhile gave chase to the two runaways, when near Convent Street he was assaulted by the accused with a stick and a stone which resulted in one of his teeth being knocked out. One of the men ran away towards Cooperage and 859-A followed the other (viz., the accused) and closed with him on Wodehouse Road. Both struggled when the accused hit P. C. 859-A on the head with a loaded stick. One Mr. Mortimer of the Y. M. C. A. seeing the two men struggling blew a whistle which brought a policeman doing duty nearby on the scene and the accused was secured.

The accused in his statement to the Court alleged that he and P. C. 859-A were friends and the accused had given to P. C. 859-A a sum of Rs. 7,000 being the proceeds of illegal sale of opium. The police constable had helped him in committing burglaries. That night P. C. 859-A asked him to commit a burglary at Walkeshwar, but he said that he would not do such a thing. The police constable had therefore charged him falsely.

The jury after hearing evidence brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of house-breaking by night and a verdict of guilty of grievous hurt by 6 to 3.

As the accused had twelve previous convictions, his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.

Emperor vs. Yemnappa Durgappa.

The accused was charged with committing rape on a girl aged 11.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the Crown.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused, and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO LD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While acknowledging the services rendered by the Tatas, who are well known as pioneers of industrial movement in India, I congratulate Mr. Navroji Dumasia for the very apt and bold remarks he made the other day, at the last General Meeting of the Shareholders of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and for sounding a due note of warning to the Agents who as he believed were being led away by Mr. Perin, their Consulting Engineer. The very fact published in your columns that the meeting assumed a stormy form reflects on the narrowness of vision of some of the noisy creatures who joined in the discordant chorus of flutes played by the foreign imported stuff of songsters and trumpeteers. Legal technicalities apart, ar not the Agents or the Secretaries or whoever may be in charge of the Company management directly responsible to the shareholders who have reposed their full trust in them to give them proper explanation when asked for, as regards the affairs of the Comany and how they are being managed by them? Having once built the reputation and won the people's confidence, is it not up to those responsible for running the whole show to prove their merit and continue their tradition and disprove whatever otherwise may be construed as the result of mere fluke or chance afforded by force of circumstances? It is acknowledged on all hands now that the major portion of India's financial resources are being shared and manned by the Tatas and those concerned in their prosperity and the prosperity of the country at large which goes with it, would look to them for removing the doubts, if any, when they happen to see unsatisfactory results and get opportunity to criticise over it. War and the consequent dearth of materials which were till then imported into this country from foreign lands have had no mean share in uplifting the status of some of the manufacturing concerns in India and since the time it has fortunately ended, one of the most difficult economic problems about the success or otherwise of these concerns faces the country and absorbs its best intellects to pause and ponder over this important question.

Hoodwinking the shareholders if it is really so done, is as disastrous to the interests of the shareholders as it is to the country's financial resources at large and nobody knows where it would end. An Englishman against any odds would gladly choose to die for the King and country but what to speak of the business morality and the force of character that moulds India's commercial men on the anvil of trade when they are found to be seeking self without sincerity disregarding the true interests of the country and trying to hide the truth away? Before venturing to treat the subject further I expect Mr. Dumasia to approach the Agents and to publish the result of his interview with them for the information of the general public who are woefully blind of what is going on behind the company scenes and are anxious to know about their investments whether or not they are safe and secure.—Yours, etc.,

INDUPRASAD S. MEHTA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

The market to-day has ruled quiet. In the coal section, outside an enquiry for Burrakurs and Raneegunge, there was practically nothing doing. The jute section was quieter and prices generally were easier. In the miscellaneous section Bank of Bengal shares were steady but other stocks had an easier tendency. The following are the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 53-8, Mundolpore 103 s.l., Ranigunge 70.

Jute:—Albion 603, Anglo India 495, Auckland 484, Bally 325-8, Barnagore 205, Budge Budge 762, and 765 s.l., Dalhousie 754, Fort William 569, Hukumchand par, Kamarhatty 1125, Lansdowne 573, Reliance 66-12, Naihati 850, Northbrook 107-8, Orient (new) 167, Soorah 952, Union ord 1166, Waverley 15, Caledonian 823-8, Gondalpara 1920, Howrah 64-8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saws 11, Bank of Bengal 1965, Bengal Bridge and Boits 14-14, Bukhtiarpur Light Railway 60 s.l., Bowreah Cotton 1690, Dunbar Cotton 676, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 75 s.l., Indian Iron and Steel (new) par, Kesoram Cotton 21-6, Madans Theatre 13, Marshall Sons and Co. 10-12, New Ring Cotton 1195 x.d., Pioneer Sugar 19-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs 59 to 59-4 s.l, and small lots at Rs. 59-2 to 59-8. War bonds (short dated at 98 to 98-8, 1925 at 98-2 to 98-10, 1928 at 99 to 99-4.

Exchange bank telegraph transfer one shilling ten three-eighth pence and demand Bills one shilling ten half pence.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 9th instant was 354¼.

SWEEPERS AND HOUSE RENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The very fact that the strike of the municipal sweepers, which commenced from the 23rd ultimo and continued till the 1st instant, was at last brought to an end on Wednesday noon, goes to show that there must be some sort of understanding; the strikers, after their interview with the Commissioner, were at a loss to know as to what they should best do, since they were made to understand that the male sweepers will draw Rs. 23 in all, and the females Rs. 19 per month, from July, 1920, in addition to the extra one rupee sanctioned from April, 1920. It is only when they were told by me that arrangements would be made through the Corporation, not to charge them house rent of eight annas, and five annas (for male and female sweepers respectively) that all the strikers joined by 1 a.m. They naturally thought that they would get Rs. 23 8 annas as per notice issued on Tuesday evening. Hence their appeal.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

FRESH TROUBLE AT JAMSHEDPUR.

EUROPEAN HANDS OF TATA WORKS STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 12.

The European hands in the productive departments of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, Jamshedpur, struck work, except in blast furnaces, at 7 p.m. on the 11th instant The Indian employees, at open hearth furnaces, requested the Superintendent for permission to run the furnaces themselves, but the offer was declined. On the night of the strike, the Labour Association offered to the General Superintendent any sort of help he would require of Indians to which he replied he could somehow manage the weekend repairs in spite of the strike.

"LAW STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES."

A SUGGESTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our thanks go without saying to the three gentlemen, who have revealed to us much that lay unknown about the Government Law School. We were hitherto groping in the dark and strangely enough. Is the Law School then financially a paying concern to the Government? Is that the reason then, that the interests of the Law students are safely ignored?

Much speaking is "weariness of flesh," and all said or written is generally tantamount to a cry in the wilderness. Letters are readily written, reluctantly, read and conveniently forgotten. Only imagine to yourself the heaps of papers thrown out as useless by the pawallas of any Government office by emptying the huge baskets of waste paper. The Government are undoubtedly busy, and unless our needs are brought home to them in some *tangible shape*, redress of our grievances is almost an impossibility.

What is required is speedy action. The situation necessitates a meeting of the law students to be called, and the relief sought for demanded as a matter of right. Will the authors of the movement do it? To my knowledge and belief they will.

What, Mr. Editor, will you not countenance a movement that appears to you just and reasonable? Will our claims to the consideration of the Government be lightly treated and ignored? Who can suffer to see hundreds of graduates doomed to dwell in nasty quarters for want of decent residence? Who can stand unmoved to see them visiting dirty hotels, taking unwholesome food, having their health broken and returning to their respective homes with flying colours?

All that is required is to rouse the Government authorities from tehir fond sleep, if they have slept long and enough.

The relief in the form of temporary accomodation on hire is suggested-wisely and well—by Mr. Faizee and his friends in their last letter.—Yours, etc.

M. KHAN.

GERMAN DEBTS.

The Director of Information writes:—

The following Notice is issued by the Controller of the Local Clearing Office for Enemy Debts, Council House Street, Calcutta.

The Controller desires to warn the public that attempts are being made by German agents or principles to obtain direct settlement of their pre-war debts from their British debtors. Such debtors are reminded that under the terms of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, it is unlawful for any persons to pay or to accept payment of a debt coming within the provisions of Article 296 of the Treaty of Versailles, and communications between the parties interested as debtor or vreditor, except through or by the leave of the Clearing Offices is liable to be prosecuted and punished with two years' imprisonment or fine or both. Severe penalties are similarly imposed by German law on German nationals contravening this provision of the Treaty.

Persons or Firms to whom overtures have been, or may be, made for settlement of pre-war debts, except through the Clearing Office, are requested to communicate immediately full particulars to the Controller.

In order to facilitate the settlement of debts and claims through the Clearing Offices, the Local Clearing Ojce, pursuant to section 1 (ii) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, hereby licenses direct intercourse between British and German creditors and debtors upon the subject of their pre-war debts to the following extent, namely:—

"British creditors and debtors may communicate in writing with their German debtors and creditors direct with regard to pre-war debts or debts arising out of pre-war transactions or contracts with the sole objects of ascertaining the particulars of indebtedness between the parties, provided that no proposal or suggestion is made for the payment or settlement of such debts except through the Clearing Offices, and that the party so communicating shall retain true copies of such communications and the original replies thereto and hand the same to the Controller on demand at any time."

Any direct communication outside the scope of this license remains a punishable offence.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—As the heading "Karnatak College affairs" given to the account of a meeting of the Karnatak Sabha published in your Saturday's issue is likely to create a misunderstanding, may I explain that the meeting was convened to consider the affairs of the Karnatak Education Society's College, commonly known as Victoria College, as is plain from the account itself. The Karnatak College is a Government College and the meeting had nothing to do with it.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

MEDIEVAL PARSIS TO NOTE.

To-day at 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a lecture in the Gamadia School's Hall, Dhobi Talao, on "Mediaeval Parsis of Note", with the help of the magic lantern.

At a condolence meeting of Bahrein Hindoos and Mahomedans held on the 10th August 1920, a resolution was passed regretting the country's loss at the sudden death of Lokmanya Tilak and a telegram of condolence was sent to the bereaved members of his family through the Editor "Kesari" in which rest and peace to the deceased's soul was prayed by all.

RENUNCIATION OF TITLES.

WHAT MR. NORTON SAYS.

In the course of a letter to the Behar Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Eardley Norton writes:—"One thing which has had so demoralizing an influence upon your countrymen as on mine—has been the wholesale debaucher of titles. If I were still among you as an active participant in your struggles towards the light, I would suggest that every Congressman should subscribe to the pledge that under no circumstances would he accept an honour from the Government. Acceptance of office is quite a different matter. It is for their country's good that the best of her children should be at the helm of public affairs. It is not essential to that good that those same children should be dressed up in musty shreds of ribbon or packed behind a Viceroy's chair—crowd of amateur footmen".

NON-COOPERATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The writer of the following lines belongs to that class of Indian society which enjoys the privilege of splendid isolation from Government and from the influences of occasional national outbursts. None the less he also claims along with the colleagues of his class—a very large number in his experience and estimation a right place in his heart for the manifold achievements and expectations of both.

To-day the Nation has passed its verdict against the machinery of a settled Government, strong and grinding, and able to hold its own by means fair or foul. The Nation's voice rings clear and awe-inspiring through every ear. This Government must give way to a better one; this Government should not work as it does and to secure this end, a weapon has been found to hand at last. The gradual introduction of non-violent non-co-operation has been resolved upon, and as we are a bit too imaginative in our daily avocations, we personify this force eand idolize it as a new incarnation. If we think aright, India rises up to-day to redeem herself from the forces of evil. In the battles to follow the forces of right and wrong will form the contending parties, and right, justice and Dharma will once again vindicate to the World the plight of evil-doers. The hero of the day leading to emancipation is the picture of a being meek and frail but calm and serene with an unbounded faith in God's Justice. All the destructive resources of the greatest empire in the World may marshall against. Will these material machines prevail and keep down a spiritual resolve or crush the faith in freedom? These material resources have been the mainspring of the Empire and their effective utility has never before been so greatly demonstrated as in recent years. But in the kind of war that we are to have for freedom in India, these forces of destruction should find no function; it is to be a war unique in the annals of human history. The machine guns and troops may rest there when the Nation is inflicting punishment on itself by a spiritual self-sacrifice.

But what has India done? The National Congress has decided to refuse to co-operate with the Government, a majority of votes for the adoption of this principle realised the tremendous consequences of their joint action? We hope and trust they have. But even then, for the strength of the movement itself, for the conviction of those who are still in doubt and for the benefit of the minority in the Congress, for the hopeful outlook of realisation of Swaraj and ultimately for the information of the Bureacracy and the rest of tthe whole world, will the non-cooperation committee give wide publicity to the names, ranks and titles of the voters in its favour and rigorously insist upon these provincial representatives not to depart from a hair's breadth from their present decision and subsequent action. Voting is not what the Country is in need of but Non-Cooperation. We have here to emphasize into practice, rigid and austere, of the tenets of the Non-Cooperation Programme, by those who have voted for it, otherwise mere voting for non-co-operation will cease to endow the movement any amount of success.

What one would gather from the decision of the Congress is that the majority of the available voluntary, educated Indian opinion of the Country is in favour of accepting the policy and programme of Non-Cooperation as inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. We would fain persuade ourselves to think that this majority of available, voluntary and educated voters have one and all realised their responsibility that in having thus voted they have undertaken to get on with the movement in the electorates they represent with so much thoroughness and success that it will be non-violent throughout. Granting so much of the responsibility is being shouldered by these sturdy patrtiots, one naturally asks what about the Minority. They have likewise to solve this problem and since they hold it inadvisable at this stage to launch the movement in the Country, will they likewise strive their best to secure non-violence in the districts under their jurisdiction during the continuance and until the establishment of Non-co-operation and Swaraj?

If these forces are well manned, the fight for freedom will ultimately bring everlasting glory to India and her Sons.—Yours, etc.

A PASSIVE OBSERVER.

Parel Sept. 11.

NON-COOPERATION AND EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please insert this in your journal:—

Our Congress has now resolved that our children should be withdrawn gradually from schools and colleges owned, aided or controlled by Government. The question before the intelligentsia of India should be education for our children, i.e., the collection of vast funds to start new schools, the securing of suitable competent teachers, the aim and object of our education in details, the medium of instruction, the curricula, and other thousand and one minor problems concerning teaching.

I am sure, these considerations must have occupied the brains of our leaders but as yet, as far as I know, nobody has announced any definite practical scheme of starting a school or college. There may be men in the Government teaching service willing to resign and they would naturally prefer continuing their profession if a decent salary is offered to them. I would request you and your readers to give a wide publicity to intentions and schemes for national institutions so that men of the above type may not have their spirit (non-co-operationist) damped. Also that in the matter of educational matters the skilled worker should be well consulted, because however mean he may be, his is the best claim to opine in matters educational.—Yours, etc.,

ONP IN THE LINE.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Associated Press).

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The Government of India have announced that the members of the Burman Legislative Council desiring to stand as candidates for the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly should first resign their membership of the Burman Council.

"ANN" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Quite the best piece yet played by the Waring Co. was "Ann" on Saturday and Sunday at the Excelsior.

Full houses on both occasions were unanimous in their praise of Miss Sherwin as Ann, Mr. Waring as Edward Hargreaves, Miss Hallatt as Evangeline Lipscomb, Mr. Vosper as Dean Hargreaves, Miss Rees as Mrs. Hargreaves and Mr. Jolley as Billy.

Edward Hargreaves had come into prominence as a literary man. His people were anxious that he should think seriously of matrimony, but being of a reserved disposition and averse to woman's company the idea did not appeal to him.

His parents however succeed so far as to prevail upon him to propose to Evangeline Lipscomb whom they regarded in every way suitable and falling in with their wishes he does so over the telephone. The same night a "fresh" young American lady reporter, Ann, who had made innumerable unsuccessful attempts to obtain an interview gains access to his rooms through the fire escape. Her presence very greatly perturbs the Parson's son, but not to be denied; she has her say, criticising his works and finishing up by endeavouring to make overtures to him, further greatly shocking his susceptibilities Ann now finds herself in love with Edward Hargreaves and after much effort on her part wins him over.

The piece abounds with innumerable humorous incidents which provoked much laughter. Miss Jeannett Sherwin made a most admirable "Ameiican" and with Mr. Waring they drew rounds of applause, amply testifying to public appreciation of their able efforts.

To-night "The Butterfly on the Wheel" will be given. It is by E. C. Hemmerde, an eminent K.C. and member of Parliament and was written by this legal authority to expose some of the weaknesses of Divorce Court Laws and shows how a woman absolutely innocent of the charges brought against her can be divorced.

PARSI NEW-YEAR DAY.

Pateti or the Parsee New Year Day was celebrated by the Parsee community all over the country on Friday last. It was on this day of the year 632 A.D. that Yezdijird came to the throne of Persia and the Persians reckon their era from the day of his accession. On Friday the Parsees entered into their 1290 Yezdijirdi year. The day is naturally marked with great rejoicings.

The Parsees are noted for their commercial enterprise and no less for their charities. The Parsee newspapers make it a special feature on this day to publish the amount of charities given by various benevolent Parsee gentlemen during the year just ended. They have shown that the last year has outdistanced all the previous ones in point of charities standing at its credit. It is a record figure of more than 52 lakhs of rupees. The principal among these charities are fifteen lakhs of rupees by the late Sir Shapurji Broacha, six lakhs by Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy, five and a half lakhs by the late Khan Bahadur Hormasji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla, four lakhs by the late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charities Trust and three lakhs by Mr. H. C. Gotla of Navsari and numerous other smaller sums.

POONA WRESTLING AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

The dates of the Poona Wrestling and Athletic Tournaments as previously announced, clashed with those of the Dasarah holidays and, therefore, have been postponed to the end of October. The games will now commence on the 28th of October and will continue right up to 4th of November. The entries will close on the 10th October.

Two special gold medals will be awarded by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay—the one is meant for professional champion and the other for the champion amateur whestler.

BOMBAY'S MAGNANIMITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your notes of to-day you say that the Calcutta Corporation has discontinued its advertisement in the "Statesman," in view of the highly objectionable and mischievous article on the late Mr. Tilak. The "Statesman" has in a way apologised. The "Times of India still adopts an indifferent attitude." Has the Corporation of Bombay done anything in the matter? Has it even raised its little finger in protest? What have the public done? Have they boycotted the "Times"? Have they discontinued their advertisements? No. Then if the "Times" looks upon the public of Bombay with contemptuous indifference it is what they really deserve. Nothing sobers a Britisher more than a vaccum in the purse but the magnanimity of the Bombay public is proverbial.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

Bombay.

EPSTEIN.

Epstein. By Bernard van Dieren.

(John Lane. £2 2s. net.)

BY JOHN MIDDLETON MURRAY.

Mr. van Dieren, who frequently declares that art criticism is an impossible activity, has filled more than 100 pages of fine paper and dignified type with a peculiarly indigestible variety of it. He is metaphysical:

An eternal and foremost aim (of art) is to understand and reveal truth, and in the terms of truth give expression to the individual thoughts in forms which the original creative power must construct in accordance wih the requirements of the laws, form and content present for the growth of a perfect organism.

Or he is lyrical:

Tenderly the artist can murmur or shrilly screech in angular shrieks and sub-limate the tapering recesses of his thought into fine ... ngly quiver as 'dragonflies' again tremble ... petals opening out of the wings or flowets' ... morning rays.

bud under the first ... ble to feel that one who knows so little about ... to the art of must be an unreliable guide ... ains. I advise the reader who wishes to ... learn something of Epstein's work to cut ... and come to the 'osses—50 full-page illustrations in collotype.

Epstein is undoubtedly the greatest sculptor we have; whether he is a great sculptor is a different matter. Though he has more skill than Mestrovic, he is just as eclectic as the Serbian. He dodges about from style to style. Mr. van Dieren assures us that the changes are merely those due to the nature of the material. Unfortunately we have a West African "Mother and Child" and a realistic bust of Lady Drogheda, both in white marble. Nor is the theory acceptable by which Epstein models prorraits to please his patrons and carves flenite to please himself. Not only is his mastery most evident in his realistic works, but many of them (notably the "Christ") were not commissioned.

THE ARTIST'S LIMITATIONS.

Epstein is an artist of great natural gifts and small intellectual power. His experiments in yorticism were merely superimposed upon his natural bent by the influence of minds more agile than his own. It is only when he is working on a comparatively realistic basis that he gives the impression of ease and mastery. He has the instinctive man's apprehension of the instinctive in personality and an almost miraculous technical power, but his imaginative range is singularly restricted.

I will not revive the debate about the morality of some of Epstein's work, though I believe that the moral question is important. What is, however, more important is the imaginative poverty of his "abstract" work. The streak of perversity in his much-discussed "Venus" is less striking than the inadequacy of the conception. Of such a subject Leonardo would have made something magnificently sinister instead of something faintly unpleasant. But Epstein has nothing of the icy flame of intellectual passion essential to great constructive art.

The convincing part of his work has its roots thrust deep down into the actual physical world; he is a born realist. But here, too, his limitations on the intellectual side are obvious. His portrait busts reveal an incomparable grasp of the physical being of his sitters, and, if they happen to live mainly upon the instinctive plans, he is able to make what seems to be a final statement about them. The two busts of "Nan" are superb examples of this. But to suggest an intellectual element that colours and modifies the physical is apparently beyond Epstein powers. Nothing could be more narrowly physical than his "Christ." Hence its force and its inadequacy.

Epstein is a true primitive; but life though it is doubtless built upon a primitive foundation is chiefly superstructure.—"The Daily Herald."

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA'S OFFER

Government has accepted the generous offer of Maharaja of Kapurthala to place the Kapurthala Infantry at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia, for service there. The unit will, accordingly, sail from India, shortly.

A Calcutta message of Sept. 11 says, on Friday morning while a harbour master's boat was in tow of the Chakrata coming into the port, the line suddenly snapped near Shalimar and the backwash and the steamer tilted the boat over, after which it sank, the crew numbering six were picked up with the help of the ships crew.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
Juma Musjid, Bomba...

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Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone: No. 2154. Reg. Office Tel. 788.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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Paddy shelling and Rice Polishing Machin Oil Mills, etc., etc., on largest scale in India.

THE IMPERIAL MACHINE CO

PARSI STATUE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

KELKAR'S LAW CLASSES open at 8, Mohan Building, Girgaon, on 15th, at 8 a.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, September 13, 1920.

NEW ECONOMIC MENACE TO INDIA.

People of all shades of political thought in India—barring, of course, the Anglo-Indians who glory in belonging to the ruling caste—have agreed in condemning, in varying language, the constitutional reforms which the British Parliament, in a fit of overflowing generosity, has thought it fit to confer upon this country, on the ground that they deliberately withhold all real power and the opportunities to shape their economic destiny, from the sons of the soil. There are indeed some who fail to understand why the reforms should have been characterised by the bulk of the educated classes and by the Indian National Congress, as unsatisfactory and disappointing, though they were calculated to place India securely on the path of "the progressive realization of responsible Government." The explanation of national dissatisfaction is to be found, among other things, in the utterly selfish economic policy Great Britain has pursued in India for over a century and a half, a policy which is perpetuated by the "reforms" in spite of the persistent demand of Indian public opinion for justice and fairplay. Dadabhai Naoroji cried himself hoarse, for years, over the economic and the moral "drain" from which India suffered, the "tribute" which British conquerors did not hesitate to levy upon this conquered dependency,—we note that the "Times of India" was pleased on Saturday to describe India as England's "greatest Dependency"—and the "un-British" character of the British administration of this ancient country which drove its people deeper into the mire of poverty. Ranade, Dutt and Gokhale strove in vain to stem the tide of economic exploitation which went on apace and which British Liberal welcomed because it could be fitted into their scheme of free trade and over which the Conservatives gloated because it promoted their Imperialism. Justice and Liberty in the financial and the economc spheres have been consistently claimed by Indian politicians as two principles that must inspire the governance of the land, but those posing as the trustees of the best interests of "the teeming millions of this vast continent" have met the legitimate demand with an obstinate refusal on the plea that India's prosperity did not require any essential change and that the rulers were thoroughly satisfied with the progress the country was steadily making! There was an occasional enunciation of lofty principles and announcement of libera measures; but there was hardly any attempt to translate the words into deeds Mr. Chakravarti, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, emphasised some plain truth on this subject and Lala Lajpatrai reinforced these truths by declaring that at the bottom of all political slavery wa economic bondage and economc exploitation.

The test to apply to constitutional and other reforms in India must, therefore, be: What measure of economic and financial liberty and justice is vouchsafed in them to the people of the country? Those who were deluded by the high sounding platitudes about Allied war aims, self-determination, national liberty and equality of economic opportunity, have had their faith knocked out by the events of th past few months, and it is clear to every ne who cares to understand the world situation that the old Imperialism which the war was expected to put an end to, is as strong as, or even stronger than before. What will be India's position in the midst of commercial and industrial ivalries which are once more rampant How will our industries fare in the economic and political "reconstruction" tha is being attempted? Do the constitutional reforms confer upon the people any "substantial" control over finances and economic development? Are the preence of "Indian representatives" at the Peace Conference and India's membership of the League of Nations, calculated to raise the country's status effectively so as to enable it to exercise any real influence in the decisions relating to the policy of the Empire? Answers to these questions must frankly be in the negative. And Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal has given an extremely illuminating exposition of this position in which India finds herself, in his recently published book that is intended to warn the people of this country against the new menace which threatens them. ("The New Economic Mena to India" Ganesh and Co. Madras). Th aim of the book is to show how the new Imperialism, which has been substituted for the old political creed of domination adopted by western nations with regard to Oriental countries, is even more dangerous to India on account of its more comprehensive and deliberate character. The new Imperialism of the "Times"-Milner school of politics, seeks to replace the external control of Great Britain over India by that of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies together. The Dominions must be taken into the partnership of England for her own sake as well as theirs and the Empire thus formed must manage the 'trust' of the political and the economic destinies of the Indian people who cannot be admitted to the partnership until they are 'trained' for the discharge of the onerous responsibilities which have been altruistically assumed by Great Britain and her partners. Mr. Pal has analysed, with his usual acumen, and exposed, with his characteristic outspokenness, the motives and the methods of the schemes of reconstruction discussed and put into operation in the United Kingdom. These projects are avowedly intended to promote British industries, to find secure markets for British manufactures and to ensure a reliable supply of raw materials and food for Great Britain. The place of India in the scheme is that of a supplier of sufficient scope for the industrial development of England and the Dominions, and Imperial preference is one of the means of achieving this object. Without any real power, how is India going to fight this menace of British capitalism? Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal correctly says that the odds are against us, who cannot expect to compete with British capital armed with political power and organised for purposes of economic exploitation. In the absence of sufficient capital, technical training, experience and State help, our industrialists must look on helplessly while British manufacturers obtain a secure footing in an increasing measure in the economic field afforded by this country. Mr. Pal says: "We are helpless. The power of the State is not in our hands. We cannot control our tariff; we cannot make a levy upon Capital; we cannot legislate about the acquisition of land or mining rights by foreign capitalists; we cannot even pass any labour legislation. All these are in the hands of the representatives of this very capitalist class." Thus instead of being armed o protect and promote their own economic interests, the people of the country find themselves helpless in the face of a dangerous menace which is presented by the improved Imperialism masquerading in a misleading after-war garb.

Mr. Bepin Pal thinks that "our future lies not in the mad attempt to imitate or emulate modern European industrialism, but rather in putting up a tough fight against it." For one thing, according to him, it is impracticable because India has no dependencies into which to pour her manufactures, and for another, it is undesirable because it is opposed to India's genius and is destructive of her national culture. That we must, in this country, guard ourselves against the establishment of Capitalism of the western type and against the heartless exploitation of Labour, will be agreed to on all hands. But it is a vain hope to suppose that India will be able to stick to her old socio-economic structure and do without the use of machinery. There is tremendous scope in this country for the production and consumption of larger quantities of wealth and the indigenous market itself has unlimited possibilitie of expansion. Mr. Pal's suggestion, however, that Indian Labour should be thoroughly organised and that it should "be paid wages that shall bear the same relation to the cost of living in India as the wages of the similar class of Labour in England bear to the general cost of living there," is one that will find ready approval. He is keen upon India making an alliance with British Labour as a remedy against her economic exploitation by British Capital which controls Government here as well as in the United Kingdom and feels that "we shall be able to use this alliance not only for our economic protection and salvation, but also for the political emancipation of our people." He further proposes that besides giving increased wages and shorter hours of work to Labour, we should arrange to put a heavy tax on th huge profits earned by capitalist employers and thus provide the funds that are badly needed for the amelioration of the lot of the people. These are directions in which we must move and move immediately without, however, failing to pay some regard to the circumstances of the country's industrial organisation as it exists at present. Mr. Pal also bemoans the disruption of our old social organization brought about by the introduction of machinery and Capitalism and draws a rosy picture of the past social and economic systems which he is anxious to preserve. In this respect we entirely disagree with Mr. Pal. There was much that was good in our past. We cannot break from it altogether. But unless we are to stagnate for all time, we cannot afford to copy it wholesale. Whether in matters of economic and social organisations or in education, we cannot be a copy of ancient Indians. To vary Lala Lajpatrai's words, in economic and social life as well as in culture, we want to be modern, upto-date, progressive Indians, assimilating all that was best in our past achievements and in the present contributions of Western civilisation. Mr. Pal might as well have wished the country to continue in the present state of things in India, with its rigid and degrading caste system, its slavery and serfdom, with its untouchable and depressed classes! He cannot emancipate Labour with one hand and put the chains of caste and custom upon it with the other. This is the weakest point of Mr. Pal's otherwise instructive and thought-compelling book.

Notes of the Day.

The Lord Mayor of Cork.

"The Lord Mayor of Cork has suddenly weakened and is in continuous pain." "Mr. MacSwiney is slightly feverish and still conscious. His limbs are becoming numbed and being massaged." The end cannot be very far and Mr. Lloyd George with a light heartedness and with no correct idea of the serious situation developing, wants to negotiate the release of the Lord Mayor on certain conditions. The British Ministry seems bent upon committing a political blunder of the first magnitude, as Mr. Asquith says. Far from conciliating Ireland, it seems determined upon further exasperating it and the latest news is that Ulster boys are to be organised and armed by Government to assist the military, failing adequate protection by the Loyalists. Deliberate civil war is likely to be provoked by such an ill-considered and impolitic action, if it does not exist already. Mr. Lloyd George is further obsessed by the absurd idea that he is another Lincoln and warns the people throughout the world to remember that England to-day is face to face with the same problem as confronted Lincoln before the American civil war! It is not surprising that Mr. Lloyd George should in these circumstances be thinking more of Ulster auxiliaries to hold down Ireland than of any means to conciliate and pacify Ireland. The policy of leniency has failed in the eyes of the Premier. The fact is that the War Premier is quite unfit to deal with the Irish problem and the sooner the general elections are held and there is a change in the Government—urgently called for—the better.

Polish Developments.

The prospects of peace are growing smaller and smaller. Now Wrangel has sent a emissary to Poland urging her not to mak peace, fearing that he would, in the event of peace, get undivided attention. Poland hesitating and judging from her previou enterprises and her insatiable lust for othe peoples' territories, she will cooperate with Wrangel rather than effect any peace, what ever be her protestations and her expecta tions. Wrangel is the French protege and Poland also is the French protege and ther is a great likelihood of both being encouraged by France to fall upon the Soviet Govern ment. The Polish-Lithuanian quarrel, accompanied by mutual recriminations, is t be brought before the League of Nations Poland seems to remember the League onl when she is in trouble. If Poland is ben upon ruining herself by her mad adventures nobody can save her.

Mr. Montagu on Lord Chelmsford.

Mr. Montagu is as unrepentent as ever. He is anxious to show that both the Viceroy and himself are pursuing a common aim. Of course, there were some differences but these differences had been magnified. As if to placate the British Junkers Mr. Montagu hastened to pay a tribute to "the self-less devotion of the Viceroy in public and private to duty." And this is the answer of Mr. Montagu to the universal demand made in India for the recall of Lord Chelmsford! Mr. Montagu is not at all in touch with the real feelings of the country and no one acquainted with recent events in India can give the least credit to Mr. Montagu's idle compliments showered on the head of a Viceroy convicted clearly of proved incompetence. Mr. Montagu took an opportunity to refer grandiloquently, at the banquet to Lord Sinha on the eve of his departure from England, to the opportunities that were open to Indians in the British Empire for services to their own country, Empire and civilisation. From the solitary example of Lord Sinha, no such wide inference can be drawn. As Lala Lajpat Rai said, what people want are not appointments but the power to make them. As the President further clearly stated, what we want are not masters imposed from without but servants selected and honoured from within. If Mr. Montagu bears in mind the history and nature of these appointments he will see why India refuses to go into raptures over them. India no longer wants to depend merely on the good graces of England, she wants her inalienable right to rule herself on the principle of self-determination earnestly and honestly recognised by England.

Lord Sinha's Illusions.

The sweets of office may deceive individuals but cannot dupe the whole nation. Mr. Montagu emphasised that Government sought to strengthen not British rule but the union with Great Britain in partnership. But the magnificant theories of Mr. Montagu do not cointide with hard facts obtaining in India. Mr. Montagu asks for cooperation and wants India to look to the future, working together, seeking the good of one in another and to destroy or overlay the memories of the past in the achievement of a brighter future. Cooperation is a thing which one should deserve before seeking it. Or rather what need is there of soliciting it, if it is one's due? If Mr. Montagu calmly examines the situation, he will find that England has deliberately sought non-cooperation by her persistent refusal of justice to India. What has Britain done that India should forget the past and to let the dead past bury the dead? Lord Sinha in reply broke forth into gushing eloquence and said that England had redeemed the pledges given in 1833 and 1857 and "repeated so often", by his appointment. The new Governor of Bihar attaches exaggerated importance to his appointment and his views are not at all shared by Indians. His sermon on the necessity of steady and progressive stages is entirely out of date. The process of nibbling recommended by Lord Sinha shows that he has still to learn much of Indian political aspirations. Lord Sinha promises elimination of racial discrimination but he will learn better when he actually comes out to India and finds how powerless he will be as against the perfect bureaucratic machine to effect any lasting good of India.

Foreign Publicity.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in his concluding address to the Congress, definitely deprecated the idea of sending any deputations to England on a mendicancy mission but he at the same time strongly urged the need of foreign publicity. The President was best qualified to speak on the point and we trust the All-India Congress Committee will realise the absolute necessity of due publicity in all the prominent countries of the world. It is because this activity was not sufficiently attended to in past years that world opinion has not been sufficiently stirred by our wrongs. Foreign publicity would prevent successfully the propagation of lies and misrepresentations that cause incalculable harm to the country. When we speak of foreign publicity, we do not neglect the need of a vigorous propaganda in our own country. The weapon of propaganda is a very powerful one; seldom was a wiser thing said than when some one said that the pen was mightier than the sword. Propaganda as a war weapon was largely used by every belligerent during the war and a respectable force of propagandists was maintained by every country at war. Our propaganda must be extremely well organised both in and out of India.

Police and Labour.

We hope the Government of Lord Willingdon recognise that it is a risky game that the police in Madras city are playing just at present. The notice served by the Police Commissioner on the President and Vice-President of the Kerosine Oil Workers' Union, prohibiting the procession of the strikers through the public streets, is wholly uncalled-for. As Mr. Wadia points out, the police are apparently unaware of the fact that the men are not, strictly speaking, on strike, but have been locked-out by their employers. The sympathies of the Madras police, as of their confreres, in other Indian cities, have, of course, been always on the side of the capitalists and they have given more than one proof of this fact during the labour troubles of the past few months in Madras. On the present occasion too they appear to have spared no efforts to harass the workmen. One of the speakers at the public meeting held last week at the Gokhale Hall declared that he had come to know that "policemen went to the houses of the workmen and by intimidation and coercion and other unfair means got them to go to the companies." Another method adopted by the police was that "they took the men to the police station and without any charge in the diary or any record made them stay there and discharged them the next morning." If these allegations are true, the action of the police was reprehensible in the extreme. The Government of Madras would be wanting in their duty if they did not put a stop at once to these methods of terrorism on the part of the police. Labour in India is rapidly coming to its own and will demand that it should be left free to fight its battles.

NON-COOPERATION.

MR. GINWALA WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Congress has passed a resolution to boycott the Legislative Councils, I beg to withdraw my candidature for the Bombay Legislative Council, in loyalty to the Indian National Congress to which I have the proud privilege to belong.

I thank most heartily one and all of my friends and workers who have worked for me and also to the Electors, who have promised their votes for me.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

THE CURRENCY POLICY.

LEADING INDIA TO DISASTER.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Finance Member introduced and got passed a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council to amend the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 with a view to alter the legal ratio of the sovereign to the rupee from fifteen to one to ten to one. This "innocent-looking measure" must be carefully scrutinised for it vitally affects India's commercial, industrial and financial interests for years to come. Public opinion in this country is very slow in launching protests against the financial and currency legislation of the Government. The amendment is uncalled-for and is most disastrous and ruinous to India's financial interests. It is the final act of the drama begun in 1893. Looking to the actual circumstances of the world silver and gold markets, taking into consideration India's volume of trade, her normal favourable balance of account and many other relevant factors, one does not hesitate to assert that the arguments advanced by the Finance Member in defence of the policy are absolutely fallacious and unconvincing. Having studied his speech very minutely with a dispassionate interest, having examined the question on its own merits, one regrets to say that one could not find a single argument at once reasonable and cogent in favour of the policy. On the contrary the facts advanced by him in his lucid speech strengthened the case for the postponement of the Bill which has been passed in spite of the opposition of the country.

The Real Object.

The Finance Member says that the legislation will mark the final acceptance of, and determination to give practical effect to, the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee. This is far from the truth. No doubt some of the recommendations of the Currency Committee are carried out, but all of them are not yet brought into operation. But the very fact that the Finance Member believes that the recommendations of the Committee are sound and, therefore, must be carried out is extremely unsatisfactory. The recommendations of the Committee are not worth the paper they are written upon, and this fact is now proved beyond doubt. The composition of the Currency Committee was extremely unsatisfactory. It was a packed Committee. The terms of reference were unjust and arbitrary. The Committee was appointed to perpetuate the rotten currency, after a whitewash. The predominant interest in the consideraion of a new exchange rate was that of the London market, and this is seen when we recall the qualifications of the members of the Committee. The Committee started with wrong presumptions, to prop up their cherished ideal of fixing a high exchange rate. They advanced imaginary arguments regarding the high price of silver and many others, and thus came to the conclusion that a high exchange is better for India. The high price of silver was only a pretext to raise the exchange rate. The price of silver was artificial, and there were many other methods to tide over the difficulty. But the Committee wanted to fix a high exchange rate at any rate. And hence its great apology for a high rate of exchange. Mr. Dalal is right when he says: "But that reason cannot be held to be the sole reason, since even if the price of silver should fall, the intention is to maintain the rate of exchange at a much higher level than 1s. 4d." This is why the Finance Member hurried up the legislation. The price of silver has fallen and is likely to fall still further, and there is no earthly reason why this Bill should have been passed with so much haste. Nobody repairs his house when there is a storm. For the present everything is in the melting pot. The silver situation is uncertain and, therefore, the Bill should have been deferred at least for one year. The Hon. Mr. R. D. Tata is to be congratulated on his bold and able speech voicing forth the commercial opinion of the country. The recommendations of the Currency Committee are out of date and in the words of the Finance Member, "a good deal has occurred in the world of finance since they made their report." If this is true, why should he at all seek to carry out those out-of-date recommendations? Does not the Finance Member hopelessly contradict himself?

A Gold Depriving Standard.

To understand the present currency situation it is desirable to recapitulate the main facts underlying the Indian currency policy. The monetary standard of India is known as the Gold Exchange Standard. It is a semi-gold standard, a half-way house, porviding gold standard and gold currency for external obligations and a token silver currency supplemented by notes redeemable in token rupees for internal obligations. The cardinal feature of this currency system according to the Chamberlain Commission is the absolute security for the convertibility into sterling of so much of internal currency as may at any moment be required for the settlement of India's external obligations. In other words, this system provides gold coins to pay the foreigners and only token and dishonest rupees to pay the Indians. The Fowler Committee recommended the introduction of a *bona fide* gold currency. But a new system under the high-sounding title of the blessed scientific Gold Exchange Standard was foisted upon India, and this new system was a coinge of the bureaucratic brain. It is accurate to characterise Indian currency system not as a Gold Exchange Standard, but as Gold Depriving Standard. In spite of all the logical arguments advanced in favour of the Gold Exchange Standard by its ardent admirers and advocates, it has most miserably failed after proving "the greatest financial and currency fiasco of modern times." It has collapsed because the whole structure was built on a sandy foundaion and on wrong and fallacious assumptions. It is now universally acknowledged that a managed and artificial currency, however scientifically it is manipulated, is sure to fail in the long run. Mr. Dadiba Dalal has pointed out this fact regarding the miserable failure of the Gold Exchange

(Continued on page 10.)

NON-CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL,

COMMITTEE TO FRAME RULES.

MR. C. VIJAYARAGHAV CHARI WITHDRAWS COUNCIL CANDIDATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

There was another animated discussion over Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation resolution which had been adopted by the Indian National Congress at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held on Thursday evening.

The meeting was held in the house where Lala Lajpat Rai was staying at 5 in the afternoon and lasted till 8-30 p.m. About fifty members of the Committee were present and in the absence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President of the Committee, Pandit Malaviya was voted to the chair. The only subject for consideration before the meeting was Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation resolution and for three and a half hours it was hotly discussed in all its aspects, its practicability and legality.

Mr. C. R. Das raised a point of law. He had grave doubts whether the followers of the movement would not come within the purview of the law even if it was a non-violent movement. In this he was supported by a number of Madras speakers. He wanted to know whether the followers of this movement would come under one of the penal sections of the Corrupt Practices Act recently passed at the Imperial Legislative Council. To ask people not to exercise their franchise might according to him amount to an exercise of undue influence on the voters. In his opinion it was better to take expert legal opinion on this point, in order to make their position secure. The subject was hotly contested by the supporters of Mr. Gandhi, and, after a prolonged discussion, was dropped. Mr. Gandhi, who was present all through the debate, did not take any part in the discussion.

On the motion of Mr. Vijayaraghava Chari it was decided to appoint a small committee consisting of three members, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Patel to draw up rules and instructions which would be necessary to carry out the programme of Non-Co-operation. After the rules had been framed by the Sub-Committee they will be submitted to another meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which is likely to be called within a month. In the meantime, effect will be given to the resolution on Non-Cooperation by the members of both sections of the Congress organisation.

CONGRESS DECISION.

"TRIBUNE'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Commenting on the Non-Co-operation resolution of the Congress, the "Tribune" says:—"We should like very much to know in what democratic country on the face of the earth this slender discussion and more slender experience would have been regarded as adequate preparation for the adoption by its National assembly of a scheme of the magnitude, proportions and potentialities of the Non-Co-operation movement of Mr. Gandhi. The movement may eventually lead us to Swaraj, but few who are acquainted with constitutional practice will deny that the procedure which Mr. Gandhi has adopted is not democratic." The paper adds that as regards the voting of the Punjab the proportion of 254 for and 92 against does not represent the true feelings of the Province.

M. C. VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARI.

WITHDRAWS FROM COUNCIL ELECTION.

While firmly and actively opposing Mr. Gandhi's programme of non-cooperation and voting against, Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chari of Madras thinks it his duty as a loyal Congressman to abide by the decision of the Congress if only to prevent further split in the organisation and has accordingly withdrawn his candidature from election as a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He will not seek election of either the Upper or lower Imperial Legislature.

CEYLON "LEADER."

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 11.

Writing on the momentious decision of the Calcutta Congress the "Morning Leader" advises the Indian Government to ponder on its blind perversity which has been the direct and immediate cause of alienation of men like Mr. Gandhi. It warns that political distempers cannot be cured by Amritsars and says it were for the Indian Government to learn that lesson even now. "If the Indian authorities," says the journal, "Would even now endeavour to earn the goodwill of the country, to encourage confidence by deserving it and to disarm mistrust by carrying out honestly and in good faith the repeated promises and proclamations, India might cease to sea the with discontent.

"BANDE MATARAM" ON NON-COOPERATION.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS TH- ONLY WAY.

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

Commenting on Non-Cooperation resolution, adopted by the Congress the "Bande-Mataram" says:—The decision arrived at by the Congress, though adopted by an overwhelming majority, cannot be said to be the decision of the whole nation. Sentiment plays a greater part among general masses than reason and foresight. Under the present conditions of the country, the people want such a remedy as will cure all evils at once, but the mere desire of a thing does not bear any fruit. It is necessary to see how far the thing is practicable.

The paper opposes the programme of the withdrawal of children from schools, and the renunciation of practice by lawyers, and says the only way to draw the attention of the British public towards Indian grievances is the boycott of foreign goods and promotion of Swadeshi. In the opinion of the paper, it would be better to remain outside the Council than to create deadlocks inside it.

ALLEGED RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

A GOVERNMENT DENIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following press communique is issued: Articles have appeared in certain newspapers published in Punjab and Bombay to the effect that some 200 officers and men of 59th Scinde Rifles, Peshawar, have resigned or have submitted their resignations in support of Non-Co-operation movement. The Officer Commanding Jullundur, where the unit is stationed, states that there is no foundation for this report, that there is no discontent in the battalion and that all ranks appear to be tranquil. He added that 400 men have recently been demobilised, in order to effect a reduction to the authorised establishment and it is propable that this has given rise to misstatements in the press.

GRAVE CONDITION OF MR. McSWENEY.

DUBLIN TRAMWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

Mr. MacSweney is slightly feverish and still conscious. His limbs are becoming numbed and being massaged.

The Dublin Tramways are stopping for two hours to-day to enable the employees to mare to a mass for Mr. MacSweney.

ULSTER UNIONISTS AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

MR. BALFOUR FAVOURS PROPOSAL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

It is stated that Mr. Bonar Law favours the proposals recently submitted by the Ulster Unionists whereby failing adequate military protection for Loyalists a force of Special Constables should be organised and armed by the Government to assist the military in Ulster. It is further stated that the Cabinet decision on the matter will be made during the week-end

Paris 11th.—The Havas Agency says:—The combined proceeds of taxes for August were over eight hundred million francs, a large increase compared with August 1919 and over the official estimates.

M. Millerand on the 11th instant visited the Alsatian cities of Selestat and Colmar, where he reasserted Government's readiness to maintain local liberties within the frame of French unity.

According to the "Echo de Paris," the President of Switzerland has expressed a wish to meet M. Millerand on the occasion of latter's coming visit to Geneva.

The "Echo de Paris" says that in course of the coming conference with M. Millerand Sig Giolitti is likely to ask for thirty-two Austrian merchantvessels now in the French hands and also increase in shipments of phosphate and iron ore from France.

The "Temps" positively denies the rumour that a difference has occurred between France and Belgium over the question of supplying ammunition to Poland

BRITAIN IN GRIP OF REVOLUTION?

SOME "CYCLONIC PROBLEMS."

GENERAL ELECTION PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

It is unquestionable that no Government throughout history has ever been called upon to face a succession of such cyclonic problems as the present Coalition. The state of Ireland, aggravated by Mr. MacSweney's ebbing life, daily grows progressively unwholesome. The country is in the throes of a number of secondary strikes, some like electricians' threatening to become of the first magnitude, Mesopotamia is inflamed, the Polish-Russian question is rife with gravest European complications, although, for the moment, the omens are brighter, Italian Labour troubles are causing gravest apprehensions and over and above all Britain is faced in fortnight's time in the threatened miners' strike with direct challenge of revolution on Bolshevist lines by an internal blockade of coal supplies, which would be most fateful domestic event since civil wars of the seventeenth century, for if miners defeat Government the Soviet tranny would be established, franchise would become a supreme farce and majority rule would be abolished. It is now clear after the failure of Thursday's conference that the next move must come from miners and there is a grave danger that the miners' leaders in playing the game of bluff may

MESPOT SITUATION.

A DOUBLE EXPEDITION.

EFFORTS TO PUT KERIND AND BAGDAD IN TOUCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Recd. 7 a.m., Sept. 12.

The War Office announces that a strong column of the Indian cavalry, artillery, and infantry under Brigadier-General Conyngham left Bakuba, north-east of Bagdad, on September 6th, to operate in the north-easterly direction, along the Persian railway, and reached Aduhawa, twelve miles from Bakuba, without opposition. Another column is covering the lines of communication.

The column commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Greer set out from Kezil Robat, on the 5th, with the object of operating in the south-westerly direction, towards the first mentioned column.

Two columns are converging on Shahraban where Mr. Buchanan and his wife were made prisoners. The object of this double expedition is to clear the railway into Persia, and bring Kerind, the Persian camp, where the British women and children are, into touch with Bagdad.

Bakuba was in the rebel hands a fortnight ago.

ATTAKS AT SAMAWAH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Bagdad, 10th.—Several attacks at Samawa

THE GREAT DECISION.

"NO PRACTICABLE & INTELLIGIBLE LEAD TO COUNTRY."

MESSRS. K. R. IYENGAR AND KHAPARDE INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle", Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar expressed his regret that the special sessions of the Congress should have failed to give a practical and intelligible lead to the country.

"What do you think of the verdict? Asked the representative.

"It is an unsatisfactory one, declared Mr. Iyengar. It does not represent the true sense of the country. Almost unanimous feeling of the country is in favour of the principle of Non-Cooperation. Mr. Gandhi's scheme is neither a definite nor a practical one as may be seen from the fact that the word "gradual" had to be introduced in order to make the two items of it seem workable—namely withdrawal of children from schools and the abandonment of practice by lawyers."

"What should we do now?"

"As regards boycott of Councils, Pandit Malaviya's statement, that he intends to continue a Congressman and seek election to the Councils notwithstanding the Congress resolution, may form the basis of action for other Congressmen if they so desire, especially as Mr. Gandhi expressed agreement with this view."

"Further," he added, "I would advise the adoption of the programme contained in Mr. Pal's amendment. I would nevertheless await the decision of the Sub-Committee, formed to formulate instructions with regard to the carying out of the Non-Cooperation scheme consisting of Messrs. Gandhi, Nehru and Patel. It is a matter of sincere regret to me that the Special Congress should have failed to give a practical and intelligible lead to the country."

"HOPELESS."

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION MUST BE REVISED.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde thinks the time has come to recast the constitution of the Congress. As at present constituted the Congress has to face the grave danger of manipulation. We must make the Congress constitution such that it comes up to our modern ideas of mass representation. The Congress is too unwieldy; we must make it more effective. The verdict given by Mr. Gandhi's resolution is hopeless.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIANS ABROAD.

SPEEDING PROCESS OF NON-COOPERATION.

'FAITH IN BRITISH STATESMEN' SHATTERED TO PIECES."

MR. GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Mr. Gandhi, interviewed on the questions of Indians abroad, made some definite statements of his views. He said the despatch of the Governor of Fiji was one-sided, and meant to whitewash the official crime. He disapproved the idea of sending out a commission to Fiji to see labour condition, unless the Commission is armed with power to investigate causes of terrorism there. He would oppose any attempt to encourage emigration to Fiji. He would advise Indians in Fiji to return to India.

EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENT ANTI-ASIATIC.

As regards East Africa, Mr. Gandhi said Government of that place is prejudiced, pro-white, and anti-Asiatic. Indians in East Africa were numerous and influential. They must organise themselves. They were powerful enough to resist the influence of white residents by methods of Non-Cooperation or any other method they thought proper.

Mr. Gandhi was now not in favour of a single Indian labourer going to British Guiana.

BRING GRIEVANCES TO PUBLIC NOTICE.

Being asked as to how he proposed to work for India abroad in view of his having taken up Non-Cooperation, Mr. Gandhi said:—My faith in British statesmen has been shattered to pieces. I expect little or no assistance of a substantial character from the Imporial Government in order to redress wrongs. Till, therefore, we have obtained complete responsible Government, we should bring, more prominently than hitherto, to the notice of the public here, the grievances of our countrymen abroad; and the volume of indignation of the country, ever growing in its intensity, because of these wrongs, will be such that Government cannot and will not be able to resist its pressure and be compelled to take effective steps, because any wrong brought to our notice would speed the process of Non-Cooperation, and, to that extent, the process of disintegration of the force of anarchy, injustice, and exploitation which dominates the Government of India and Imperial Government at the present moment. We shall, therefore, still continue to call public meetings, frame protests, but they will all be by way of arming ourselves with a power that would impel Government to do its duty.

ultimately find like the Kaiser in 1914 that the forces which they have incited will carry them over the brink.

The opinion is expressed in well-informed quarters, that in the event of strike, general election will be unavoidable. There can be little doubt as to the result of this and such appeal to the country not without its compensations as 1918 elections were abnormal and the Commons to-day is not a true mirror of the electorate.

Meanwhile the last week's Labour Congress was impressive but confused. On the one hand extremists have shown more clearly than even a desire to make the Congress a counter-power to Parliament, by organising Trades Unionism as State within State but dominating rest, but more sober elements in the Congress which Mr. Thomas managed admirably were stronger than the debates suggested.

FULL TEXT OF AGENT'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 11.

The following is the full text of the Agent's reply to the Igatpuri Railwaymen's Conference:—"Have received the following telegram from the Railway Board: C 1641 C/209.

'Reference to telegram of the 7th September addressed respectively to Secretary, Railway Board, and yourself from Chairman, mass meeting. Railway Board direct that you should inform the Chairman Mass Meeting, that they are not prepared to interfere except on representation made through you.' "

NO COUNTER REPLY FROM AGENT YET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 11.

No news from the Agent. Conference still in session. Have decided to remain pending further reply from the Agent.

were driven off last night. Abujisr, betwee Baqubah and Shahraban, is reported to have been attacked yesterday evening. A relie train has proceeded there to clear up th situation.

There was some sniping activity at Hilla during the night. It is hoped that the rai communication with Mosul will be re-established to-morrow. Elsewhere there is no change.

BISHOP OF SINGAPORE'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 13.

The Bishop of Singapore in a letter to "The Times" defends the Mesopotamian authorities' action with regard to British women at Kerind. He points out that Kerind is a better place for their safety than elsewhere in Mesopotamia, both for climatic reasons and owing to the fact that the Persians at Kerind are more well-disposed to foreigners. He considers that with a view to future action it may be necessary to remove them to India. He defends Colonel Wilson, pointing out that the protracted delay in signing the Turkish Treaty caused difficulties which were not discernible in early months of the armistice, when Col. Wilson was arranging a system to last presumably for a short time till the mandate had been definitely assigned to us. He concludes that "Col. Wilson has faithfully carried out the extremely difficult task in accordance with Government's policy."

METAL WORKERS IN ITALY.

OCCUPYING 300 IRON FACTORIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

The grave situation which has arisen in Italy over the seizure of three hundred iron factories by the metal workers is now becoming worse. At present half a million workers are involved and negotiations between the manufacturers and the works have been interrupted owing to the former's demand for immediate evacuation of the factories. The manufacurers have appealed to Government which, however, hesitates to order the men to leave the factories where Bolshevik flags are flying, as it wishes to avoid the hostility of the Socialists in the Parliament and fears to test the loyalty of the Army. Meanwhile the workers are establishing iron discipline within factories busily collecting arms and fortifying the works. The Socialist Deputies are now expected to demand an immediate assembly of the Parliament to urge the Government to requisition the factories and work them temporarily under State management.

ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION.

SEIZURE OF ALL FACTORIES IN ITALY ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 12.

The latest reports show that Italy may be on the verge of revolution. Negotiations are proceeding between the workers who have seized the factories and masters, but the reports regarding them are conflicting. Meanwhile, the movement is spreading. Workers have commandeered rubber factories at Turin and Milan, including the Pirelli Chemical Works, where ten thousand are employed.

The Socialist Deputies are supporting the workers, but the Socialist party has not yet made a final decision. It is stated that well informed quarters in Milan anticipate the seizure of all factories, throughout the country. In such an eventuality, it is believed that Government, which has hitherto remained neutral would be compelled to act, spelling bloodshed and a civil war.

TROOPS TO MESPOT.

FURTHER DESPATCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

A press communique states:—

In consequence of the disturbed state prevailing in Mesopotamia and the necessity of restoring communications to the reestablishment of law and order the General Officer Commanding with the concurrance of His Majesty's Government requested that additional troops may be despatched to Mesopotamia forthwith.

The following troops have been prepared and will have embarked by the middle of September:—3 British Infantry Battalions, 3 Indian Infantry Battalions, 1 Indian Infantry Brigade with requisite Artillary troops.

The Units selected are:—2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Battalion York shire Light Infantry, 3/153rd Rifles, 3/5th Gurkha Rifles, 2/11th Gurkha Rifles, 77th Infantry Brigade, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, 3/124th Baluchistan Lighs Infantry, 3/8th Gurkha Rifles, 1/11th Gurkha Rifles.

BOLSHEVIKS' SUCCESS AT BOKHARA.

BOKHARANS INDIGNANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The following communiqué is issued:—News has rapidly spread throughout North-Western Afghanistan, Khorassan and Trans-Caspia that Bolsheviks have occupied Bokhara, overthrown the Amir, and forced him to flee from his dominions and also that they have imprisoned all Afghans in Bokhara. This news has greatly affected Bokharans, and indignation and sympathy is being expressed by all their co-religionists in these regions.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS' UNION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent quarrel between the different volunteer corps working in the Special Congress held at Calcutta recently has really been a matter of shame and disgrace not only to the individuals concerned but the volunteer corps of which they were the members, It seems that the volunteers who did this were unconscious of the sacred duty of a volunteer which they had to perform. Instead of being a helping hand to the Special Congress they have been an hindrance in the way of it. As Volunteers they must be prepared to sacrifice every comfort and all this not for themselves but for India. They must also be willing to put aside their own desires and views and their likings when on duty. They must not be so very careful about their rank or position at that time.

They ought to have considered all these before they enrolled themselves as volunteers. So that they might not have proved a sort of trouble and hindrance in the way of the Special Congress, this is really undesirable. It must well be said to the credit of Mr. V. V. Jerjani that he did well in dismissing those gentlemen.

The only remedy to avert all such trouble in future is to organise one volunteer corp for the whole of India.

All the volunteer corps organised by different communities and working under different names should be united under one flag and should be known by one name namely the National Volunteers' Union. India. There should be appointed one Volunteers Committee for this purpose, presided over by some wellknown leader and a central office should be opened either at Bombay or Calcutta. The management should be vested in the hands of the above committee and all the orders and the calls should be issued by them.

As sub-divisions of this, the Marathas, the Bhatias, the Luhana, the Punjabies and all other corps may keep their own corps as they are at present under their respective captains and may manage their own affairs and at the time of one National Congress. All orders and calls should be directly issued by the Captain-General from the Central Office, and should be circulated throughout India to different branch offices.

If this scheme comes into operation I am sure all would be united by friendly feelings working under one flag, and there would be no enmity or zealousy as regards caste or province.—Yours, etc.,

JAYASINH N. SURVE.

Their Excellencies were the Guests of the Stewards of the Western India Turf C... at lunch at the Club of Western I... Saturday afternoon.

GOVT. RESPECT PUBLIC VOICE.

LEASE TO DAVENPORT & CO. CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

In consequence of representations made against the project, the Central Provinces Government has decided to cancel the lease granted to Messrs. Davenport and Company for the slaughter house and tannery at Ratona in Saugor District.

G. I. P. RLY CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Igatpuri Conference has been holding its sessions since 31st ultimo and the Conference has been sitting from day to day since then and they have agreed even to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration. It seems that neither the Agent nor the Railway Board has grasped the gravity of the situation and depth of the feeling of the men. They are driving the men from pillar to post and starting all sorts of red-tapism. The Agent cooly says that he has no power to agree to arbitration without the sanction of the Home Board. The Railway Board says that they cannot directly intervene and that men should address the Railway Board through the Agent. This blessed prestige always comes in the way of the settlement of grave questions. It is high time that these false notions of prestige and the system of red-tape were brushed aside. This is not the time for formalities, prestige or red-tapism, but for grasping the seriousness of the situation and handling it with tact and sympathy. From what little I know of the men's demands, I find that the whole question is of pounds, shillings and pence. The Agent does not want to increase the expenditure and that is why he takes up the untenable position. The men's demand so far as I have ascertained are absolutely fair and modest. To give a clear idea of the men's demands to the public the said demands may be summarised as follows:—

1. That 10 per cent. calculated on the pay on the 1st August 1914 and deducted by the Agent from the revised pay on the ground that the said 10 per cent. was given for increased cost of living should be refunded as no such increases on that account were given.

2. That a 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. war allowance granted according to rates of pay which has been discontinued since 1st September 1920 in construction of the Manmad Agreement should be given.

3. Grain compensation wrongly deducted from the revised pay should be refunded.

4. Revised increases in pay should be given with retrospective effect from 1st April 1919.

5. The maximum salaries shall be increased in such a way as to enable the men to get four and three annual increments over and above the present revised maximum as promised by the Agent. Four increments should be given to those who had received no revision of cadre between 1914 and 1919 and three to those whose cadres have been revised between the periods.

As regards the first demand, the agent has seen the futility of his position and he has now agreed not to deduct 10 per cent. from the pay of the employees. As regards the question of War Allowance the same was not raised when as the Manmad agreement was arrived at the Conference held at Manmad on 6th April, 1920. According to th Manmad agreement the Agent agreed to giv an increase on pay of 1st August, 1914, at the rate of 50 per cent. up to Rs. 50 and sliding scale of 50 to 20 per cent. on salaries of above 50 to 500 rupees. The men had demanded at the Manmad Conference that the Agent should provide for further provisional maxima in all grades till the question of the revision of grades of Gov ernment servants had been sttled, but he declined to provide for further maxima at that time. This is what happened at the Manmad Conference. The question of war allowance was not touched at the Manmad Conference. The Agent however contends that the men had agreed that the war allowance should be absorbed and one consolidated pay should be given. Absorption, however does not mean discontinuance of war allowance. Absorption in ordinary language means, taking in, adding to, or incorporation but not deduction, or discontinuance. To give a concrete case, take the case of a man getting Rs. 10 according to the Manmad agreement, he ought to get 50 per cent. of his pay of 1st August, 1919, plus grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 plus war allowance Rs. 2-0-0 in all Rs. 18-8-0 Instead of Rs. 188-0, the Agent has only given Rs. 17-0-0. The scale revised by the Agent is not in accordance with the Manmad agreement. If it is in accordance with the Agent's contention that the war allowance has to be discontinued then the figure would Rs. 16-8-0 and not Rs. 17. The grain compensation is agreed by both sides to remain as before. Therefore I do not understand how the Agtnt has come to the figure of Rs. 17.

Then as regards the question of deduction of grain compensation the Agent has not explained as to why the deduction has been made in the grain compensation allowance. The demands of the men on this point for refund of the deduction from the grain compensation are absolutely reasonable.

The fourth demand is as regards the date from which the revised increase should be given. The men say that the revised increase should be given with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1919. The Agent contends that it should be given from 1st September, 1919. As to this the position of the Agent is absolutely untenable. The Agent contends that the revised scale will be given from 1st April, 1919, only to those whose cadre had not been revised from 1st August, 1914. Now this is contrary to ...ad agreement, which provides that ...vised scale should be from 1st April, ...o those who had no increase on account of increased cost of living during the war. The Agent admitted that the increase which was given during the war period was not an increase on account of cost of living. It therefore follows that the revised scale should be given to all from 1st April, 1919.

With regard to maxima the question was brought forward at the Manmad Conference, but the then Agent Sir Lawless Hepper declined to provide for further maxima. The object of this demand was that the men should get a chance of rise in their grade after these increases are given and that is why they suggested that the maxima of the grade should be fixed. As the Agent declined to consent to this provision of further maxima, a special resolution was brought forward at the Manmad Conference, namely, that a suitable maxima should be provided to continue the yearly increments in all grades. The Agent replied to this by his letter dated 16th July, 1920, published in weekly Notice No. 29 that it was being arranged. Now as regards this question also the Agent has taken a very wrong attitude. He now contends that the maxima were provided at the Manmad agreement, whereas as a matter of fact Sir Lawless Hepper declined to agree to give such further maxima. The promise to provide for the same was only given afterwards on 16th July, 1920. It is therefore clear that the maxima could not have been provided at the Manmad agreement.

As regards increment the Agent had agreed to grant the increments without stating the number of the increments. Now the employees want four increments for those who had received no revision of cadre between 1914 and 1919, three for those whose cadre has been revised during the said period. The Agent had himself agreed to give the increments and it is therefore not fair for him to go back upon his promise.

From this the public will judge that the demands of the Railwaymen consisting of station-masters, guards, drivers. locomen, workshop men, etc., are moderate, reasonable and fair and so far they have worked in a very liberal and conciliatory spirit.

I, therefore, hope and trust that wiser counsels will prevail and the Agent will show the wisdom in complying with the demands immediately and thus avoid a catastrophe which is neither to the interest of the men, the Company or the public.

The public will be put to inconvenience by the stoppage of the traffic and therefore they should raise their voice and show their sympathy with the Railwaymen who are carrying on a legitimate fight for the redress of their grievanres.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

THE CURRENCY POLICY.

(Continued from Page 8.)

Standard when he says: "India is fairly entitled to a system of sound money." The Gold Exchange Standard has failed to provide such a system and I am unable to make any recommendations for its continuance which would secure the stability it has lost." In spite of these broad facts, Mr. Findlay Shirras has the audacity to observe in his recent book, that the Indian currency is an improved gold standard, it is to-day cheap, automatic and stable. Indeed selfishness perverts mentality.

Cry in the Wildnerness.

A Gold Exchange Standard, in the words of Prof. Nicholson, is not a monetary system. It is the merest makeshift meant for passing from a silver to a gold standard. But it is unnecessarily and selfishly continued in this country. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no rational justification for the adoption of such a hybrid, unreal, unnatural and managed currency in this country, which is normally a creditor country. It is pointed out that there is no principle underlying the Indian currency system. This is not true. There is one aim running through the series of legislative measures regarding the currency of the coun try during the last 25 years, and that is this "To give India as little gold as possible." With this object in view, all the makeshifts, all the palliatives, all the lubricants and all the expedients of the past were invented and adopted. It is one of the fundamenta axioms of political science that a bureaucracy lacks in imagination, and this has been sufficiently proved in our currency matters. No thought was given to India's monetary standard. All the measures wer adopted to tide over the temporary difficulties. It is a well-known fact that India has been made a laboratory for currency experiments at the hands of financial amateurs. It is also a notorious and recognised fact that India's currency system is dictated from the Whitehall in the interests of thos who are not the children of the soil. The "Times of India", a paper which has weigh in official circles, remarked in its leader on this Bill: "But in currency politics, the voice is often the voice of the Finance Member, while the hand is the hand of the Finance Committee of the India Office." How long is this to last? Indians are almost impotent in moulding their currency legislation. Ours is a cry in the wilderness. We have tolerated intolerable things, we allowed the "organised loot" in the sale of the Reverse Council Bills, we allowed location of India's reserves in London, we lost crores owing to the mysterious manipulations of the exchange rate under various pretexts. But the Bill that has just been passed by the Council is a step in advance in the exploitation. It is high time that we protested with all the earnestness we can command. In these democratic days, we are sure to prevail if we can point out to the British Democracy the injustice done to us. If we do not succeed we must find out our own methods to see our policy carried out Let it be understood by all that an economic domination of one nation over another, is more galling than the political one.

It is of utmost importance to understand the mysterious mechanism of Indian currency, with its paraphernalia—sale of Council Bills, and Reverse Council Bills, the Gold Standard Reserve, etc., if we want to know the real reasons why India is involved in currency difficulties from time to time. An attempt will be made to explain all these aspects in subsequent articles to enable the reader to pass his own judgment over the wisdom this new legislation. But let it be understood once for all that all other solutions, but a *bona fide* gold currency and a natural exchange rate will prove futile.

MUHAJIRS TO AFGHANISTAN

DETAILS OF THEIR JOURNEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

The following is a statement of his experiences in Afghanistan voluntarily made by one Mahomed Saleh, ex-Sub-Inspector of Police, and one of the leading Sind Muhajirs:—

I, Mahomed Saleh, son of Mahomed Maluk Abasi, started from here as Muhajir with Mr. Jan Mahomed Junejo in a special train. Up to Peshawar we Muhajirins were served very well. Further on also the Afridi people rendered good services to us up to Landikotal. The next place we camped was Dacca. At Peshawar Junejo called himself the Nawab of Sind. This impressed the people there immensely. At Dacca Sirdar Abdul Kayum, an Afghan, gave me and Mr. Junejo a room for putting up the women. There were no arrangements there for our food. Nay, even water was scarce. Between Dacca and Landikotal three men fell on the way on account of water famine and died. We cried ourselves hoarse for water, but it could not be arranged for. Two of these dead men were thrown over into Kabul for want of coins. The remaining one was buried at Dacca. None of the men there accompanied the bier to the burial ground. Several men grew weak with measles for want of medical arrangements. Little children died in large numbers. From Dacca we proceeded to Batikote. There too we found no arrangements made. On the third day we reached Jullalabad. There the Amir's Commander-in-Chief, Nadirkhan, received me and Jan Mahomed Junejo under the Amir's orders with some respect and put the people of Kafla also in the new fort and the Musafirkhana which are less commodious than an ordinary Musafirkhana here. We held conversation with Nadirkhan, the Commander-in-Chief. He held good hopes out to us the first day. On the third day however he said that his Afghan Majesty's order had arrived directing him to retain three hundred young men of strong physique and to send on the rest to Kabul. From the whole of Kafla only a hundred men enlisted for military service. I and Mr. Junejo and other men of Kafla started for Kabul where we reached on the fifth day. On the way we had permission only to put up at caravansuries. We got food at much cost.

INTERVIEW WITH THE AMIR.

The day after our arrival there Mr. Junejo and Sayed Ahmed Akhtar Shah had an interview with his Afghan Majesty. The Amir Sahib told them to live on the Jabalassiraj and do agricultural work there and that consideration would be made for them after that order had been carried out. Those wh had gone to see the Jabal reported that life there would be very hard on account of scarcity of foodstuffs and insalubrious climate. For these reasons people of Kafla did not like to go there and were shilly-shallying and hence after one day they were driven out of Kabul and they put up at Idgah out of th town. Those who had money secured houses in the town on rent and lived there. But Kafla people had to provide meals for Mr. Junejo. He gave all sorts of hopes to several people as an inducement to go and live on Jabalassiraj. Others pressed Mr. Junejo to help the poor out of the national funds contributed on the way, but Mr. Junejo refused. He said that he had got nothing. He knew he would require money for his own use and so he refused to part with the money which was supposed to be from six to seven thousand rupees. Afraid of persistence of their demands he remained indoors. The poor Muhajirs used to starve and suffer privations and curse him for not supporting them out of public funds. Some ten or fifteen men, his own cultivators, lived with Mr. Junejo. Others were suffering privations in the Idgah. For the purdah women among them there were no arrangements. All lay in the open like animals. For the sick no physician or medicine was available Many people grew disheartened through these sufferings and wanted to return to India, but want of money for the journey rendered them unable to undertake the return journey. Seeing no help they went to live on the Jabalassiraj and those who could afford to pay their way back retraced their steps. Even Mr. Junejo got no place at the hands of the Amir Sahib to live there. Being helpless he requested Moulvi Ubedallah who gave him refuge. He tried hard to get place from the Amir, but he got a negative answer every time. Thus he passed about fifteen days at Kabul. Meanwhile Mahomed Tarzi returned from India and Nadirkhan also came with him from Jallalabad. In the meantime another Kafla of five to six thousand Pathans of the Frontier Province also arrived. They received worst treatment on the way. Nadirkhan sent a word to all the Muhajirs directing that a deputation composed of twenty delegates representing all parties to go to His Majesty. As representatives of Sind Mr. Junejo, Dr. Noor Mahomed and I went with other delegates to the Amir's Darbar Hall. The first question raised by Nadirkhan was to determine the number of the Muhajirs. Dr Abdulgani Bashir Hussain and Moulvi Abdullah fixed the number at sixty thousand. The Pathans of the Frontier Province said there should be no restriction on the numbers. At last it was settled with Nadirkhan that immigration should for the present be stopped till proper arrangements are made for those already come and thenceforth a Kaflas of two hundred men each should be permitted to come. The chief point raised was where to fix the settlement for the Muhajirs. The Pathan and Sindi Muhajirs wished to settle down on the frontier so as to make mischief against the British leading to the declaration of Martial Law over there and numbers of the British troops being retained on the frontiers. Nadirkhan and his men were against the suggestion fearing that the Muhajirs might make common cause with the British or injure the Afghan Government by turning the frontier people against it. For these reasons they decided that the Muhajirs should be sent away to Badakshan for want of fit arrangements for their residence elsewhere. Also it was settled that they should go to Badakshan at their own expense. The delegates were constrained to agree to this, but they gave no undertaking on behalf of Kafla people.

A COLONY FOR MUHAJIRS.

Nadirkhan said a special colony will be formed there for the Muhajirs and that in future Muhajirs would be made to accept certain terms on the frontier and then to proceed inland. That country is at a month's hard journey from Kabul. After this all the Muhajirs were deeply disappointed and we settled among ourselves that we should return to India and publish true state of things, so that people may be prevented from going to meet risks. Dr. Hussein and Moulvi Ubedallah tried to dissuade us as it involved discredit for Afghanistan and they advised that only manifestoes should be issued, so that would-be Muhajirs might not be disappointed. While we were kept from migrating the next day we again went to Nadirkhan. In the evening we were presented before the Amir Sahib and certain papers were submitted. The Amir received us in audience and advised us to accept Nadirkhan's counsel and said that he would not afford us any facilities in contravention of it. The Amir further said that an Anjuman of ours would be formed which would keep them informed of particulars about us in the light of which our case would be considered. Mr. Jan Mahomed, Dr. Noor Mahomed, Dr. Ghulam Razul Hazar Khan Nunari and another were chosen as members of the Anjuman on behalf of Sind. On behalf of the Frontier Province Muhajirs five members were appointed. This Anjuman however settled nothing. There we put forth efforts to secure an out-return. The Frontier Province Muhajirs persisted in demanding facilities for their return journey Seeing that the permission was not forthcoming they created serious disturbances and prepared to fight the Afghans. Under these circumstances the Afghan Government felt constrained to grant free permission to all to go back. Then we travelled back and reached the Indian Frontiers after undergoing great trouble. We found that the Government of India had kept free permission open to all to return.

DAR-UL-ISLAM.

After dwelling at great length on the bad treatment they received at the hands of the Kabuli Pathans and Nadirkhan, the ex-Muhajirin concludes:—

Our compatriot Moulvis there passed a Fatwa that Afghanistan was a Dar-ul-harab (enemy country) and India, Dar-ul-Islam (Islamic land) as the Afghan Law prohibited even mention of the Khilafat. I hope all Sindis yet alive there will return ere long. Now after this experience Muhajirs have realised what difference there is between the British and the Afghan Governments.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The storm in Bihar has disappeared, but weather is remaining somewhat disturbed in north-east India where some heavy falls have again occurred. Bombay monsoon has withdrawn temporarily from central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, east United Provinces, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Rangoon, Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri, Darjeeling three; Bogra one and a half; Dinajpore seven; Jalpaiguri six; Darbhanga three; Gorakhpur three quarters; Bombay one; Gulbarga and Kurnool a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Chota Nagpur.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

CARPENTERS AT VARIANCE.

Following is the judgment passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the Criminal case of Atmaram Deoji. Vs. Marten Peter. Marten Peter is a member of the G. I. P. Railway Union and had preferred charges of bribery against his Mistry, the said Atmaram Deoji. The charges were investigated by Mr. Bell the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Matunga, and he called upon the said Atmaram Deoji to clear his character by prosecuting Marten Peter for defamation. The prosecution was, accordingly, launched with the result that the complaint has been dismissed and Marten Peter has been acquitted.

Mr. Bell now has been asked by the Union to dismiss the said Atmaram Deoji but so far nothing has been heard from him.

THE FINDING.

"I think upon the evidence the accused must be discharged. The complainant is a carpenter mistry at the Victoria Terminus Shops of the Carriage Wagon Department. The accused is a carpenter and works under complainant in the shop. The accused sent the two petitions (Exs. A. and B.) dated 6th May 1920 and 31st May 1920, respectively, to his superior making allegations of bribery against the complainant. Inquries were made. On 28th May 1920, i.e. after the receipt of Ex. A. the witness James McDough, Acting Carriage Foreman made enquiries and questioned all the men and they denied having paid any moneys to the complainant. After the receipt of the second petition Ex. B. further enquiries were made and three men witnesses, Visram, Sakharam, and Narayen stated that they did give bribes to complainant.

There is no doubt that the accused sent his petitions to the proper authority. It also appears to me that the accused with due care and caution, for the protection of his own interest as complainant, was annoying him and demanding payment from him. Accused had good reasons to believe the truth of the allegations he was making.

I am not prepared to say that the allegations of bribery made against the camplainant are as a matter of fact true. All I find is that accused acted with due care and caution and that he made the allegations which he honestly believed and while acting as a reasonable man he had no valid cause to disbelieve them and he made those allegations in the proper quarters. He has, therefore, commited no offence.

The accused is discharged under section 253 Cr. P. Code."

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

RESULT OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S ELECTION.

MR. J. H. THOMAS HEADS THE POLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 12.

Trades Union Congress at Portsmouth concluded, this morning, when the result of election of the Parliamentary Committee was announced. Mr. J. H. Thomas headed the poll with over five million votes, while it is significant that Mr. Smille, who was not a member of the old Committee, was elected with nearly four million votes.

Mr. Thomas in a striking closing speech, emphasised the need for the Trade Union unity in view of the difficulties of the next few weeks. He declared that they must not allow prejudice or bias to influence their decisions. They were not enemies of their country. They loved the country, but the country could not be made great and happy by bloodshed on the battlefield, but only by comfort in cottage homes.

During the next few weeks every word and action should be through out. Whilst determined to do justice to their own class they were equally determined to keep in mind the interests of the whole community. (Loud cheers).

WILLOUGHBY MURDER CASE

EVIDENCE OF CIVIL SURGEON AND S. P

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

The trial of the accused in the Willoughby Murder case is proceeding in the court of Babu Shiva Prasad, Deputy Magistrate. It is understod the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain has been engaged by Government for prosecution. The accused are unrepresented so far. Nasir, one of the accused, is said to perform prayers, three times during court hours, and is always muttering some formulae and Mashuq Ali passes the whole time in the court in sound sleep.

Dr. Thompson, Civil Surgeon, examined said:—I was at Session House then, and was called by Mr. MacGregor. I immediately went in Mr. MacGregor's motor car to Mr. Willoughby's bungalow. I found Mr. Willoughby, lying on a stretcher, in the front verandah of his house. Neither at that time, nor later could he talk. But he was conscious at the time. Describing injuries, the Civil Surgeon said there were fifteen wounds of various sizes and one of them 4½ inches by 2½ inches down through the skull and brain.

Mr. F. De Carteret, Superintendent of Police, described the arrest of Nasiruddin in a loft. Witness said: "The loft was quite dark and it was some time before my eyes got accustomed to it. I then saw it was filled with rubbish. I polled about with a bamboo in the rubbish but could not discover anything. I then proceeded to clear the loft of rubbish and when it was nearly empty polled my bamboo into the farthest dark corner and ran up against something soft. I continued to poke and then he saw two whites of eyes looking at me. I understood it must be Narisudddin. and he told him if he moved he would break his head with my bamboo. I asked him if he was going to do anything. He said he would not. I asked him to come down, but at the same time I warned him that if he attempted to make any resistance I should break his head w my bamboo. He came down quietly and arrested him."

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

Ratan Singh deposed:—He was an orderly. Gokaran Singh made a loud noise that dacoits had come. I raised my head and caught a glimpse of the Sahib (Mr. Willoughby) running. He was followed by three men with bare swords. In the garden of the bungalow, about 40 or 50 paces to the west Mr. Willoughby fell down. I saw the three men attacking Mr. Willoughby with swords. Gokaran Singh and I ran to the south, shouting to Ganesh to come as the Sahib was being killed. Three assailants ran towards the west on to the road which separates the forest Kothi from the bungalow. All the three accused present in the Court were the men who killed Mr. Willoughby with swords. Two men ran on taking the road to the Bazar, both men had unsheathed swords. (Pointing to Bashir accused): That man had a full complete sword. (Pointing Nasiruddin accused): That man had a broken sword. Swords which the two men had seemed as if they were smeared with blood. Chakrata on an elephant was passing that way. Ganesh and I asked the Chakrata to press on the elephant so as to catch the murderers of Mr. Willoughby. (Pointing to Nasir, accused): That man threatened to kill us. After that he ran away. Ganesh stepped back when the threat was administered by accused (Nasir). I and Gokaran Singh kept up the pursuit. Two accused ran on and turned into the Company Bagh. Ganesh turned away from near the Post Office. We gave up the pursuit as they lost themselves in the grove.

Elahi Baksh, butcher, said on the Bakr-Id day, Thursday, I was selling meat in Kasai Mola. It was about 10 a.m., Jumman Khuda Bukhsh and Abdul Ghafoor were also selling meat close by. Two men came running from the direction of Mr. Chatterji's bungalow. Bashir and Mouji, whose other name is Nasir, were the two men. I knew him before. Bashir had a full complete and unsheathed sword. Nasir had a broken sword. When Nasir neared us, he shouted out that he had killed the Deputy Commissioner and had done Jehad. He censured us for keeping our shops open and threatened to kill us with the sword if we did not close them. He asked us to do Jehad.

MINING SITUATION.

POSSIBILITY OF A STRIKE.

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL ELECTION?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

The general consensus of opinion revealed by the newspapers is that, while the mining situation is serious, the failure of yesterday's conference was anticipated and that there never was any great chance of it's success.

Despite yesterday's failure a number of miners' delegates at Portsmouth are of the opinion that a strike will not occur. The miners' leaders are generally criticised. Many recently declared:—"Publicly prove our case wrong and we will drop it," but it is pointed out that the refusal of the Industrial Court proposal means that the miners are afraid of the result of inquiry and that they depend not upon equity of their claims but upon the fighting strength of the Federation.

Meanwhile some quarters revive the question of possibility of general election, Mr. Lloyd George appealing to the country on the simple direct issue of Parliamentary Government versus direct action and the constitutionalists are confident that such a fight could have but one result. On the other hand it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George does not desire election before the end of the next sessions and consequently will exhaustively explore every alternative. But the miners may ultimately force the Premier's hands in the matter.

COAL SITUATION.

MR. BARNES' REMARKABLE SPEECH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The coal situation has made practically no development to-day but despite the failure of the conference with the Government, the Trades Union Congress at Portsmouth is tenaciously clinging to the belief that there will be no strike. There are indications that efforts are being made to persuade the miners' leaders to unbend. The Government circles consider that the next peace overture must come from Labour.

In the meantime two interesting speeches have been delivered by the Labour leaders. One was made by Mr. Barnes, M. P. at Glasgow. In it he condemned the claim for reduction of fourteen shillings and two pence a ton on the price of coal as an illegitimate demand outside the scope of any sectional body. His opinion is all the more, significant in view of the fact that a complaint was made at yesterday's conference that the Labourites were never appointed to the Chairmanships of the Industrial Disputes Boards and Mr. Barnes was cited as an ideal Chairman rather than the usual Government official or a nonLabourite.

The other speech was made by Mr. Cramp Industrial Secretary of the Railwaymen' Union who is commenly regarded as an extremist. He said that the railwaymen would stand by the miners in the struggle and would not be found wanting in loyalty to their comrades.

"DEMANDS ARE UNJUST."

STRIKE INEVITABLE IF THEY REMAIN UNABATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. Sept. 12.

Sir Robert Horne interviewed, declared that the strike would be inevitable if the miners refused to abate their demands, which were unjust. Government was menaced by an industrial strike for political reasons. He emphasised that quarters of a million miners refused to support the claim, and that the miners agreed that the revision of wages system might bring them greatly increased earning while an increasing output and cheapening coal to the consumer.

He concluded that Miners' Federation had taken up an attitude that they would not discuss this position until they had first succeeded, by menacing the public, in extracting a flat-rate advance which they were afraid to justify before an impartial tribunal. Cynicism could go no further. The miners' repeated asseverations of unselfishness and regard for the interest of the community might now be estimated at their true value.

CASUALTIES IN ITALIAN EARTHQUAKES.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR RELIEF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

Rome.—The numbers killed in the earthquake exceed at least five hundred, while over twenty-thousand are homeless. One estimate declares that fourteen hundred have been killed. The Government is distributing money and foodstuffs. Doctors and nurses throughout the country are hurrying to the devastated region. The Government has established a special Earthquake Department and is building huts. While the King and the Queen were at Fivizzano another shock occurred.

INWARDNESS OF NON-COOPERATION.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gondhi whites in "Young India":—

I commend to the attention of the readers of "Young India" the thoughtful letter received from Miss Anne Marie Peterson. Miss Peterson is a lady who has been in India for some years and has closely followed Indian affairs. She is about to sever her connection with her Mission for the purpose of giving herself to education that is truly national.

I have not given the letter in full. I have omitted all personal references. But her argument has been left entirely untouched. The letter was not meant to be printed. It was written just after my Vellore speech. But it being intrinsically important, I asked the writer for her permission, which she gladly gave, for printing it.

I publish it all the more gladly in that it enables me to show that the movement of non-co-operation is neither anti-Christian nor anti-English nor anti-European. It is a struggle between religion and irreligion, powers of light and powers of darkness.

It is my firm opinion that Europe to-day represents not the spirit of God or Christianity but the spirit of Satan. And Satan's successes are the greatest when he appears with the name of God on his lips. Europe is to-day only nominally Christian. In reality it is worshipping Mammon. "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom." Thus really spoke Jesus Christ. His so-called followers measure their moral progress by their material possessions. The very national anthem of England is anti-Christian. Jesus, who asked his followers to love their enemies even as themselves, could not have sung of his enemies, 'Confound his enemies, frustrate their knavish tricks." The last book that Dr. Wallace wrote set forth his deliberate conviction that the much vaunted advance of science had added not an inch to the moral stature of Europe. The last war however has shown, as nothing else has, the Satanic nature of the civilization that dominates Europe to-day. Every canon of public morality has been broken by the victors in the name of virtue. No lie has been considered too foul to be uttered. The motive behind every crime is not religious or spiritual but grossly material. But the Mussulmans and the Hindus who are struggling against the Government have religion and honour as their motive. Even the cruel assassination which has just shocked the country is reported to have a religious motive behind it. It is certainly necessary to purge religion of its excrescence, but it is equally necessary to expose the hollowness of moral pretensions on the part of those who prefer material wealth to moral gain. It is easier to wean an ignorant fanatic from his error than a confirmed scoundrel from his scoundrelism.

This however is no indictment against individuals or even nations. Thousands of individual Europeans are rising above their environment. In spite of the tendency in Europe as reflected in her present leaders. England through her leaders is insolently crushing Indian religious and national sentiment under her heels. England under the false plea of self-determination is trying to exploit the oilfields of Mesopotamia which she is almost to leave because she has probably no choice. France through her leaders is lending her name to training cannibals as soldiers and is shamelessly betraying her trust as a mandatory power by trying to kill the spirit of the Syrians, President Wilson has thrown on the scrap heap his precious fourteen points.

It is this combination of evil forces which India is really fighting through non-violent non-co-operation. And those like Miss Peterson, whether Christian or European, who feel that this error must be dethroned can exercise the privilege of doing so by joining the non-co-operation movement. With the honour of Islam is bound up the safety of religion itself and with the honour of India is bound up the honour of every nation known to be weak.

MISS. PETERSON'S LETTER.

"Young India" publishes the following letter received by Mr. Gandhi from Miss Anne Marie Peterson of the Danish Mission in Madras. Most personal references have been omitted:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I cannot thank you enough for your kindness and the way in which you received me and I feel that meeting more or less decided my future. I have thrown myself at the feet of India. At the same time I know that in Christ alone is my abode and I have no longing and no desire but to live Him, my crucified Saviour, and reveal Him for those with whom I come in contact. I just cling to His feet and pray with tears that I may not disgrace Him as we Christians have been doing by our behaviour in India. We go on crucifying Christ while we long to proclaim the Power of His resurrection by which He has conquered untruth and unrighteousness. If we who bear His name were true to Him, we would never bow ourselves before the Powers of this world, but we would always be on the side of the poor, the suffering and the oppressed. But we are not, and therefore I feel myself under obligation not only to Christ but to India for His sake at this time of momentous importance for her future.

Truly it matters little what I, a lonely and insignificant person, may say or do. What is my protest against the common current the race to which I belong is taking and (what grieves me more), which the missionary societies seem to follow? Even if a respectable number protested it would not be of any use. Yet were I alone against the whole world, I must follow my conscience and my God.

I therefore cannot but smile when I see people saying you should have awaited the decision of the National Congress before starting the non-co-operation movement. You have a message for the country, and the Congress is the voice of the nation-its servant and not its master. A majority has no right simply because it is a majority.

But we must try to win the majority. And it is easy to see, that now the Congress is going to be with you. Would it have done so if you had kept quiet and not lent your voice to the feelings of the people? Would the Congress have known its mind? I think not.

I myself was in much doubt before I heard you. But you convinced me. Not that I can feel much on the question of the Khilafat. I cannot. I can see what service you are doing to India, if you can prevent the Mahomedans from using the sword in order to take revenge and get their rights. I can see that if you unite the Hindus and the Mahomedans, it will be a master stroke. How I wish the Christian would also come forward and unite with you for the sake of their country and the honour not only of their Motherland but of Christ. I may not feel much for Turkey, but I feel for India, and I can see she (India) has no other way to protest against being rampled down and crushed than non-cooperation.

I also want you to know that many in Denmark and all over the world, yes, I am sure every true Christian, will feel with and be in sympathy with India in the struggle which is now going on. God forbid that in the struggle between might and right, truth and untruth, the spirit and the flesh, there should be a division of races. There is not. The same struggle is going on all over the world. What does it matter then that we are a few? God is on our side

Brute force often seems to get the upper hand but righteousness always has and always shall conquer, be it even through much suffering, and what may even appear to be a defeat, Christ conquered, when the world crucified Him. Blessed are the meek; they shall inherit the earth.

When I read your speech given at Madras it struck me that it should be printed as a pamphlet in English, Tamil, Hindustani and all the most used languages and then spread to every nook and corner of India.

The non-cooperation movement once started must be worked so as to become successful. If it is not, I dread to think of the consequences. But you cannot expect it to win in a day or two. It must take time and you will not despair if you do not reach your goal in a hurry. For those who have faith there is no haste.

Now for the withdrawal of the children and students from Government schools, I think it a most important step. Taking the Government help, (even if it be your money they pay you back) we must submit to its scheme its rules and regulation. India and we who love her have come to the conclusion that the education the foreign Government has given you is not healthy for India and can certainly never make for her real growth. This movement would lead to a spontaneous rise of national schools. Let them be a few but let them spring up through self-sacrifice. Only by indigeonous education can India be truly uplifted. Why this appeals so much to me is perhaps because I belong to the part of the Danish people who started their own independent, indigenous national schools. The Danish Free Schools and Folf-High-Schools, of which you may have heard, were started against the opposition and persecution of the State. The organisers won and thus have regenerated the nation. With my truly heart-felt thanks and prayers for you,

I am,
Yours Sincerely
ANNIE MARIE.

ELECTRICAL TRADE CRISIS.

SERSOUS DEVELOPMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept., 12.

It appears that the electrical trade crisis has undergone serious development. Mr. Webb, Secretary of the London Branch of the Electrical Trades Union has announced that the Union has notified the electrical undertakings, trams, and railways that members of the Union will be withdrawn on the 18th instant if lock-out notices, issued by the Engineering Employers' Federation, are not suspended. There are twenty thousand workers in electricity undertakings, railways, and tramways in London.

SHOP STEWARDS OF LONDON GENERATING STATIONS.

GIVE ONE WEEK'S NOTICE TO CEASE WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

In connection with the electrical trades dispute the shop, stewards of the London generating stations have decided to give a week's notice to cease work unless the Engineering Employers' Federation withdraw the lockout notices against the workers in other electrical occupations.

SYMPATTIY OF LONDON ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

A meeting of the representatives of seven unions of the London electrical workers yesterday evening passed a resolution in favour of a sympathetic strike in connection with the electricans' lock-out if the employers persist in their refusal to withdraw the lock-out notices. The extension of the strike to London would involve great curtailment of the Metropolitan public services, lighting, tubes, tramways, etcetera, but it remains to be seen whether the executives of the Unions concerned will adopt the recommendation as it is believed that some at present are not in favour of a drastic action.

A public address by the Cutchi people was presented to Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj on Sunday, the 5th September 1920, at the Maxwadi Vidyalaya, when Sheth Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal presided.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE POLICY.

STATEMENT BY MR. HUGHES.

MILITARY ESTIMATES FOR INCREASED FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

Melbourne.,In the Commonwealth House of Representatives Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister made a statement on the Government's defence policy. He declared that the most vital part of the Australian policy was the preservation of Australia for the Europeans. Australia's responsibility had been increased by the membership of the League of Nations.

After reference to the populations of seven hundred and fifty millions to the north and north-west of Australia he said that the defence of the new territories in the Pacific was a serious problem. It was obvious that national safety required that Australia should take a serious share in the naval responsibilities of the Empire. Money would be provided to remedy the deficiencies in the heavy artillery and ammunition and and also for light guns. The training of sixteen thousand boys yearly only reaching the age of eighteen, would be resumed. Battleships were still the mainstay of the naval defence but the circumstances compelled the Commonwealth at present to depend upon the light cruisers and smaller craft. He hoped for an Imperial naval scheme in which all the Dominions would cooperate.

The Air Force was being established under the Control Board on which the Navy and the Army would be represented. Sixhundred thousand sterling would be allowed for aviation including civil and commercial branches. Civil aviation would be encouraged to the utmost. Th naval expenditure included £700.000 for transports.

CABLE ITEMS.

London. Sept. 10.—Mr. V. B. Bayley of Bombay left 9,839 sterling.

The M. C. C. team, that is to visit Australia, beat Thorntons, a strong All-England Eleven at Scarborough by an innings and five runs. Woolley made 105.

London, Sept. 10.—The "Star" states that Brigadier-General Sir William Manning is engaged to Olga, the only daughter of Mr. Seton Jones of London

Bagdad Sept. 11.—One of the murderers of the late Mr. Buchanan was executed at Shahraban on the 10th inst.

London Sept. 10. Rome.—The Pope received in private audience, Jesuit Father van der Schuren from Calcutta, who reported that great progress had recently been made in all Catholic organisations in India.

According to "The Times" the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Georgia visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs to whom he submitted a statement showing Georgias present needs.

A Delegation of the American Society of Knights of Columbus paid a visit to Marshal Joffre and laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette.

Lord Sinha left for India, yesterday.

KAMENEFF GOES TO MOSCOW

TO CONSULT SOVIET RE: ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

It is reported that Kameneff will go to Moscow on the 11th instant with Mr. Lloyd George's approval, Krassin remaining in London. It is said that Kameneff will consult the Soviet with regard to the future of Anglo-Russian relations.

Another report says that Moscow, displeased with the failure of the Bolshevik mission to achieve anything, has temporarily recalled Kameneff.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DISPUTES.

POLAND AGREES TO CONFER AT CAWARJA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 12.

Warsa.—Poland has agreed that the Polish and Lithuanian delegates shall meet at Cawarja to discuss all Polish-Lithuanian disputes, except with regard to the demarcation line which the Supreme Council laid down on December 8th, 1919.

DELEGATES OF BOTH PARTIES GO TO RIGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. Sept. 12.

A Moscow wireless reports that the Russian peace delegates have gone to Riga, the Soviet having received all necessary assurances for the safety of the party. The Polish delegates have already gone there, and peace pourparlers will doubtless begin forthwith.

DEATH OF RAJAH OF BOBBILI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Death is reported to have occurred this morning of the Hon. Rajah of Bobbili.

THREATENED FAMINE IN CHINA.

OUTLOOK FOR WINTER APPALLING.

MOVEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

Peking.—There are grave indications that China will soon be overtaken by a terrible famine. The Government is taking measures to apply two million dollars for the immediate needs and to raise other funds to meet the urgent wants. The outlook for the winter is appalling.

The American Minister is initiating movement for the appointment of an International Commission to render expert and practical assistance to the Chinese.

TURKISH CROWN PRINCE.

MAKES FUTILE ATTEMPT TO FLEE T ANATOLIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. Sept. 12.

Constantinop'e.—The Turkish Crown Prince has made an unsuccessful attempt to flee to Anatolia to join the Nationalists. He has arrived here, and been placed under rigorous control. His motor cars and boats have been seized.

DISARMING OF GERMANY.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Sept. 11.

The latest official returns show that Germany is surrendering and destroying arms in accordance with the Peace Treaty in an entirely satisfactory manner, especially guns. Twenty-seven thousand of the latter have been surrendered and at the present rate Germany by November will possess no guns beyond those allowed under the Treaty. Twenty-five thousand machineguns have been destroyed. Thirty-five thousand remain, while thirteen million live shells and 1,400,000 rifles have been destroyed. Germany by offers of rewards is endeavouring to collect large numbers of rifles known to be hidden in various par's of the country, but the Reparations Commission realises the authorities' difficulties in this connection. A hundred and thirty million rounds of small arms ammunition have been destroyed, but double that number still remain. Utmost vigilance is being exercised in Essen, but there is no reason to suppose that in secret prohibited war material is being turned out.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF RHINE DISTRICT.

M. MILLERAND ON HER CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The Havas Agency says:—M. Millerand visited Worms and Landau. In a speech at Mayence yesterday he said that the pitiful sight of the devastated regions in France showed that the French claims for compensation were neither unjust nor exorbitant. The French occupation of the Rhine district in agreement with the Allies was for the purpose of securing satisfaction of the just claims of France whose one aim was to ensure the reign of peace.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

POSTPONED TILL OCTOBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 12.

Reuter learns that it is expected that Reparations Conference at Geneva, which had been provisionally fixed for September 24th will be postponed till October, owing to the fact that the International Financial Conference at Brussels is opening on the 24th, and that several delegates have to attend both the Conferences.

PASSAGE OF MUNITION SHIPS FROM NORTH SEA.

GERMAN GOVT'S PROHIBITORY ORDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 12.

Berlin.—A telegram from Kiel says that the German Government has ordered the canal athorities not to allow the munition ships to pass from the North Sea to the Baltic. According to the "Vossische Zeitung" Government, in the interests of neutrality, has rejected the French Government's request to it to allow the Danish steamer, with munitions for Poland, to pass through the canal.

The Duke of Connaught will arrive in Madras on the morning of the 17th and leave on the 19th January. (A.P.)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

RUSSIAN OFFER TO "DAILY HERALD."

£ 75,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

With regard to the recent wireless disclosures concerning the Bolsheviks, financing the "Daily Herald," which were immediately denied, the "Daily Herald" now admits that one of its directors, Mr. Meynell, has been offered and has accepted £75,000 from Russia and that a meeting of the shareholders has been called to consider whether the paper should accept it. "The Herald" asks its readers whether the money should be accepted and adds:—The offer is a magnificent demonstration of real working class solidarity and its acceptance would complete a notable episode in international Socialism. "The Herald" further points out that the increasing costs of production and the political shyness of advertisers will make it necessary to double the price of the "The Herald" without this Russian gold.

POSTHUMOUS V.C. AWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 12.

The "London Gazette" announces that Victoria Cross has been awarded to Captain H. J. Andrews, Indian Medical Service, and Lieut. W. D. Kenny 4/39th Garhwal Rifles for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in Waziristan.

LATER.

The "London Gazette" gives accounts of acts for which Captain Andrews and Lieut. Kenny were awarded Victoria Crooss:—

Capt. Andrews was senior medical officer in charge of the Khajuri Post. Hearing that a convoy had been attacked, he immediately took out an aid post, under heavy fire, and estabished the aid post, affording some protection to the wounded, but none to himself. Subsequently he was compelled to remove it, but continued, most devotedly, to attend the wounded. Finally, when an ambulance was available he showed the utmost disregard for danger in collecting the wounded under fire, and placing them in the ambulance. Eventually, he was killed on the completion of his task.

Lieut. Kenny was in command of a company which advanced to a covering position near Kotkai on January 2nd. He maintained the position for over four hours, repulsing three determined attacks by Mahsuds in greatly superior numbers. Lieut. Kenny was the foremost in a hand-to-hand fighting, repeatedly engaging the enemy with bomb and bayonet. His gallant leadership undoubtedly saved the situation, keeping intact the right dank on which the success of operation depended. Subsequently, when withdrawing he recognised that diversion was necessary to enable the company, impeded by the wounded, to withdraw, and turned back with a handful of men and made a counter-attack. Lieut. Kenny was killed, fighting to the last, with the rest of the party. This very gallant act of self-sacrifice not only enabled the wounded to be withdrawn, but averted the disaster which must have resulted in considerable loss of life.

SINN FEINISM.

RAID ON A NIGHT MAIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 12

Armed raiders stopped a night mail from Cork to Dublin, last night by waving a red lamp. They held up the driver and sorters, and removed a large quantity of correspondence, apparenutly with the object of obtaining official letters.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

SERIOUS DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 12.

There is a serious depression in Lancashire cotton industry, and it is stated that organised short-time seems inevitable. Seven large mills are idle at Great Harwood, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Indian market and seventeen mills are idle at Blackburn.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 12.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is quiet, and the absence of business is rather marked. It appears that the harvest in China is extremely bad. It is understood that China merchants' warehouses here are well stocked, and, consequently, very little, is expected from China, in the way of exports. It appears, therefore, that inquiry for silver, on China account, is unlikely to press hardly on the market unless for speculative purposes.

A Simla, message of September 11, says:—The Hon. Mr. Dobbs, Foreign Secretary, has left for Poona where, it is understood, he will confer with Sir Percy Cox over the Mesopotamian affairs.

ALLAHABAD PRESS ON CONGRESS DECISION.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

At last, at long last, the decision has been taken! The spirit of our race has leapt forward to meet the agression of panoplied West, not with guns and swords, aeroplanes and poison gas, unarmed except with the strength which India has ever held to be the endowment of the Happy Warrior, the strength of the soul. The audacity of the choice will startle the world. Even the nation, on whose behalf this great choice has been made, and in defence of whose honour and manhood the challenge has been thrown out, stands diffident at the courage of the things. Doubts still assail us. Fears still unnerve us. But the choice is made!

And, in this hour, of all the hours of our national life, the prayer which has preceded and animated all the corporate activities of our national life through all its long, chequered history,—that should inform every thought and activity of ours:

"United in progress and in speech, let your minds apprehend alike. Alike in council and in prayer, alike in feelings and in thought, be ye one in your aspirations and your desires; and may your minds be drawn together to hear with one another."

In this hour, of all the hours of our national life, let this be our anchor. Let us not forget that all human activities that seek to work for the uplif of man are, more than we care to acknowledge, inspired by faith, which smile at human reason and human calculations. And this faith will, under Divine Providence, hold us up when the clouds will burst and the thunders will roar. We live by faith. And, armed with faith, the nation propose to do battle for its honour and for the good of mankind.

THE "LEADER."

It (the Congress) has ignored all prudential considerations. It has disregarded the earnest counsels of several of its own leaders, whom no one would accuse of being moderates in disguise. It has violated the binding terms of the first article of its own Constitution. It has defiantly declined to learn the lesson of experience. And without counting the cost, it has taken the plunge and resolved to support Mr. Gandhi's programme of non-cooperation.

The paper proceeds:— our real concern is not that the non-cooperators will actually succeed in paralysing Government, but that their oratorical exercises may produce such an unsettling effect on the untutored and unsophisticated mass-mind as to constitute a danger to the peace of the land. Mr. Gandhi is as passionately devoted to non-violence as he is fondly convinced of the potency of non-cooperation. But does he attach so much importance to the avoidance of breeches of the peace as it is incumbent upon every dutiful citizen to do? The telegraphed summary of his speech at the Congress does not produce such an impression. His inauguration of an persistence in the present movement after the staggering experiences of last year and his own confessions of April 1919, is certainly calculated to oppress men with more than a doubt about the matter.

The paper concludes:—We put it to our countrymen in general to say whether they are prepared to lend any manner of support to any propaganda, any movement, which, howsoever without intention, certainly carries with it the potential danger of a disturbance of the peace followed by inevitable repression. Have they lived through these last fifteen years of trouble and turmoil in vain? Who will be the greatest sufferers? Not the hated foreigners but the people of the country themselves. Taking into account every relevant circumstance of the whole of the situation—of the recent past and the immediate present as well as, so far as we can envisage it, on the near future—are they of opinion, can they sustain the view, that the position has become so intolerable and so dishonouring and the prospect has become so hope-killing, that it is better that we should take all risks and go however far, and whithersoever it may be, than that we should work for ordered progress and steady reform and gradually build up the strength of the nation in order eventually to attain the status of a full self-governing member of the British Commonwealth? Is the situation so desperate that we must spell our evolution with an initial R? This, and nothing less, is the issue forced upon the country by the Special Congress at the instance, and under the inspiration, of Mr. Gandhi. Let no mistake be made, let no camouflage mislead anyone, it is the issue.

NATURE'S OWN CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.

A clogged, sluggish liver and intestinal congestion, with the attendant train of other disorders, such as headache, dizziness, muddy or pimpled complexion, catarrh, indigestion, languor and impure blood, should never be neglected, for doctors often term constipation "the beginning of all disease." It means that dangerous toxins are constantly being drawn into the blood. Poisonous drugs and powerful cathartics, such as calomel (mercury), can give only temporary relief, simply because, while they may irritate the liver to violent, convulsive action, they do not stop adherence to walls of the intestines, nor cleanse and strengthen the delicate network of secretory ducts and glands. For this latter purpose there is nothing equal to ordinary Alkia Saltrates, the deposits of certain natural medicinal waters, obtainable from any chemist as refined Alkia Saltrates. Take a level teaspoonful in a half-tumbler of water, and continue for a few days, until all signs of liver trouble have entirely disappeared. Then headaches, mental depression, stomach trouble and other disorders will also vanish, and you will again enjoy life as nature intended. Mental effort and concentration are no longer difficult, hard work becomes a pleasure, and that constant tired feeling disappears. Avoid strong cathartic pills, lowering salts, drugs or alcoholic stimulants, eat moderately, and drink once or twice daily a tumbler of water, in which you occasionally dissolve a teaspoonful of Alkia Saltrates—Nature's own liver cleaner—and you need never fear a recurrence of the disorders.—Adve.

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HOUSE COLLAPSE IN RANGOON.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF 57 PEOPLE

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

A two-storied building collapsed on Thursday night, in the 27th, street all the residents on the upper floor being precipitated, with roof and walls, into the lower floor, which was used as a gunny store. Ten were taken to a hospital, with injuries, but only one was seriously wounded.

On Friday morning, the Fire Brigade and Buildings Department cooperated in the demolition of the remaining portions of the structure likely to be dangerous. An injured boy's leg was amputated at knee. A remarkable feature of the accident is that out of 57 people who were in the house not one had a bone broken, injuries being all cuts and bruises. The building was old, and the rumour that an old man and a boy were dead under the ruins proved untrue.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

In the course of discussion on the District Municipalities Bill, at a meeting of the Legislative Council in March last, Government announced their intention to appoint a committee to deal with the question of relationship between local and provincial taxation. Since the above undertaking was given Local Boards and Municipal Conference opened by the Governor in July last, passed resolutions which have important bearing on the problems of provincial aid to local bodies. Government have now constituted a committee, with Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib as chairman. The Committee is requested to examine, in the light of recommendations of the Conference, administrative and financial relations existing between the Government and local bodies, and to report thereon, and also to make specific recommendations as to the further action to be taken, and the Committee is requested to submit its report to Government not later than the end of October next.

AMENDING DIST. MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

A Bill to amend the new District Municipalities Act to be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council is published. Under the New Act, at least three-fourths of the total number of councillors in any Municipality have to be elected. The Amending Bill is to provide for the creation of a first set of councillors by appointment, but there is no necessity to give them a longer than is necessary to get electoral rolls ready under the provisions of the Act, and it is proposed to fix a maximum term of eighteen months in their case.

OBSTRUCTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

GRANT OF INTERIM INJUNCTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Phillips granted interim injunction in the suit filed by the Madras Christian College Council against Messrs. Hope, Brudhomme and Co., for restraining the defendants from proceeding further with the construction of a wall in the vicinity of the Second Student's Home belonging to the plaintiff. It appears that the defendants recently purchased certain godowns to the north of the Students' Home and having demolished them were putting up a three-stoyed building on the site. There was a wall twelve feet high separating the defendant's property from the plaintiffs' and the latter claimed to be the owner of this wall. It was alleged that the defendans were buildings new wall on the top of the old one which the plaintiffs showed was a trespass.

His lordship in granting interim injunction observed that the raising of the wall would undoubtedly interfere with light and air of the hostel rooms. His Lordship would, however, not order the removal of the wall already constructed.

FORFEITURE OF AN URDU LEAFLET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 11.

All copies of a leaflet in Urdu entitled "The first and foremost way of charity for the cause of God" printed at the Nasli Printing Works, Rangoon, are declared forfeited to His Majesty as containing matter having a tendency to bring Government into hatred.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 10.

Two parcels of copra arrived at the Grandpass to-day. The bid of 112 per candy was not closed.

Two parcels of copra arrived at the Grandpass to-day. The bid of hunded fourteen and a half was not accepted. At yesterday's weekly rubber auction, after two catalogues had been put up and mostly withdrawn without bids, it was decided to abandon the sale. Certain amount, mostly lower grade rubber, was disposed of privately afterwards.

A Calcutta message of Sept. 11 says: On Friday a second class passenger by the Dup train booked two boxes of medicines for Rampurhat. The boxes were put into the brake-van. Before the train had started a report like that of an explosion was heard and on examination it was found that smoke was issuing out of one of the boxes due to the bursting of some acid bottles. The two cases were at once removed and the owner was arrested for carrying dangerous goods in a passenger train. He was released on bail pending trial.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO. Sept. 10.

A meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Graeme Thomson, acting Governor presiding, when matters of varied interest and importance were discussed and disposed of. There were few motions on the prohibition problems and one of them urged on the Government to give substantial assistance to well organized societies to run canteens at important labour centres for providing meals, refreshments and amusements at cheap price to labourers. This was urged on the Government with the object of counter acting attractions of "toddy" taverns. The Government accepted the motion.

The tea industry is to-day passing through serious crises and smaller proprietors are said to have been greatly affected. Mr. Wright, the European planting member, therefore, moved Government to reduce the export duty on tea to the pre war rate. Though all the Non-officials excepting one were ranged on his side, the Government remained firm and his motion was lost.

Of the many interpellations put one enquired of the Government whether it had taken any further action regarding the unnecessary high price for rice charged by the Indian Government. The Colonial Secretary responded that they had done all in their power to obtain the best possible terms. A special reduction of Rs. 3 per cwt. had been obtained on half Ceylon Allotment which represented the maximum concession which the Indian Government was and it is believed still is prepared to allow. The budget for the current year was also presented at this meeting.

BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

The budget for 1920-21 which was presented to the Council is remarkable in more than one respect. It provides for the expenditure considerably in excess of the revenue. Spendings are estimated at 83 millions while the revenue at 73 millions, thus giving a deficit of no less than 10 millions. This deficit will be met if necessary by the surplus balances of which twenty millions are in liquid state and available for use. The Government feels justified in proposing this large expenditure which forms record in the colony's history not only by its confidence that necessary funds will be forthcoming but by the urgent necessity which exists of providing for the continued progress and development of the island. The budget makes an increased provision for education, sanitation, public works, post office, telegraph, etc. In 1913-14 the actual expenditure on education amounted to under two and a half millions. In the budgetted year it is proposed to spend over four millions. A loan of five millions pound has been sanctioned and will soon be floated.

"UNBEARABLE POLICE TERRORISM."

APPEAL TO LORD WILLINGDON.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

The following telegram has been sent to his Excellency the Governor by Mr. Chakkari, President of the Oil Workers' Union:—"Repeated unjust interference by the Madras Police has created bitterness of feeling as already reported. This morning the police further provoked a peaceful procession of my Union. Men have been taken into custody. A few fired shots in the air. Great excitement prevails among labourers who demand a general strike which is under consideration. Request intervention of your Excellency's Government. Situation grave. Police terrorism unbearable."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS IN KARACHI

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

Arrivals:—s.s. Mundala from Liverpool via Bombay with general cargo. s.s. Warangal from Basrah in ballast.

Departure:—s.s. Eastern Rowlad to Basrah with troops.

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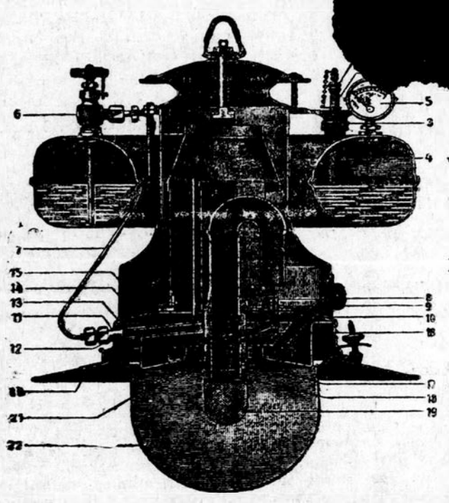

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POSTAL CLERICAL STAFF.

REVISED PAY FROM 1ST DEC. 1920.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Government of India will shortly issue orders regarding the revised rates of pay to be granted with effect from 1st December, 1919 to the clerical staff in Post Offices as recommended by the Postal Enquiry Committee.

The Government of India have had under consideration the recommendations of the Postal Enquiry Committee with regard to the clerical establishments in the Post Offices. The new rates of pay which they intend to sanction with effect from 1st December, 1919 are shown below. It will be seen that special rates of pay are sanctioned for special localities and on this account it is necessary that all existing local allowances should be examined with a view to deciding in what cases such allowances should, in future be granted in addition to the enhanced rates of pay now to be sanctioned. It is hoped that this examination will not involve much delay and it will be possible shortly to issue formal orders sanctioning the revised rates of pay.

(1) Clerical staff in Post offices:—Officials of the clerical class employed in Post Offices other than those to be allotted to selection grades dealt with in the next clause will be on a time scale (subject to efficiency bar) as shown below.

(A) Bombay General Post Office and its town offices, Aden and Rangoon Head Offices and their town offices and all offices in the Persian Gulf Rs. 50-5 60-3-105-5-140.

(B) Calcutta and Madras General Post Offices, and their Town Offices, Alipore, Howrah, Karachi, Lahore and Delhi Head Offices and their own Town offices and all offices in Baluchistan 45-5-50-3-65-4-105 5-140.

(C) First class head offices including their town offices other than those included in categories (A) and (B), all offices in Burma other than the Rangoon Head Office and its town offices and all offices in Sind other than the Karachi Head Office and its town office Rs. 40-3-54-4-130. Second class head offices and their Town offices and all sub-offices other than those which fall under categories (a), (b) or (c) Rs. 35-5-40-3-64-4-120.

(2) Selection grades of Rs. 250-20-350, Rs. 175-10-225 and Rs. 145-5-170 corresponding to existing grades of 200-20 300, 150-10-200, and 100-5-150. There will be over 800 appointments in these grades as compare with about 350 in existing selection grades.

BURMA NEWS.

RIOT OVER COW-KILLING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 10.

A serious Hindu-Moslem riot over cow-killing took place on Sunday at Syriam when a party of Chillagome and other Mahomedans were attacked by some hundreds of Hindus. The Garden House, where the cow was killed, was wrecked and twelve Moslems injured, one very badly. Fourteen Hindus were arrested, others flying on the arrival of the police. The Burman Police Sub-Inspector, who came on the scene on hearing the noise of rioting, was told to get out, if he valued his skin as it was none of his affair. The police are satisfied that a cow was killed in the Muncipal slaughter house, and meat cut up and taken in covered baskets to a garden.

On news of the rioting reaching the B. O. C. Oil Works, the gates were closed and none allowed to leave the works. Rifles were issued to the I. D. F. men, within the works, and a guard mounted at the gates. As a result, trouble by the workmen was avoided. The B. O. C. employs 2,000 Chittagonians and as many Hindus, and had the news of the rioting reached them, trouble might have taken place. The origin of the trouble was the arrival of a party of visitors to Jaffer Ally's Garden which the Hindus interpreted as meaning a cow killing.

BURMAN SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

REVISION OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept. 10.

The pay of the Subordinate Civil Service has been revised and instead of four grades of Rs. 175, Rs. 200, Rs. 225, and Rs. 250, henceforth all members will be on a line scale of Rs. 200 rising by quadrennial increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 when an efficiency bar will exist above Rs. 250. Members will rise by Rs. 10 annually to Rs. 300. Twenty personal allowances of Rs. 50 will be granted to members who have served for five years on Rs. 300.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Lala Lajpat Rai presided this evening over the All-India Political Sufferers' Conference. A large number of Congress leaders present in Calcutta attended the Conference, including Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhari. Resolutions were adopted expressing condolence at Mr. Tilak's death, expressing sympathy with political sufferers, appealing to the people to strive for an early restitution of freedom of those still detained, and congratulating the Egyptian Nationalists for the recognition of Egyptian independence.

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,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	,, Nitrite
,, Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapiaco Flour	,, ,, (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
Chrome Alum		,, of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	,, of Soda
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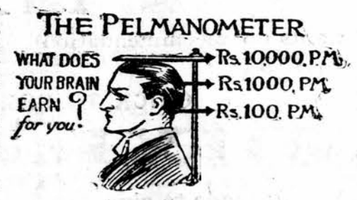

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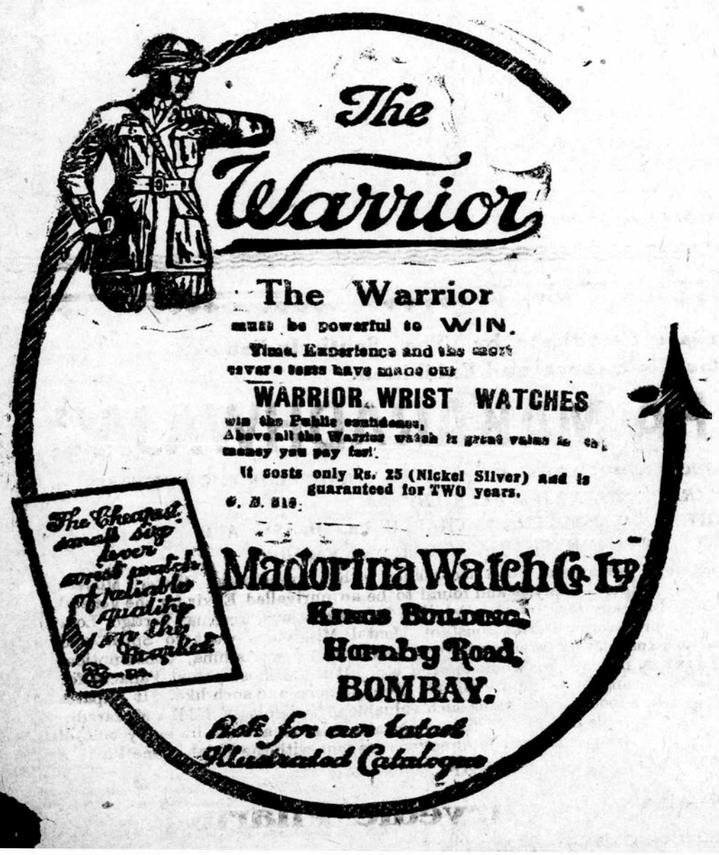
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CEYLON RUBBER INDUSTRY

A GLOOMY PICTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 11.

Advices from England depict a gloomy future for the Rubber industry. It is stated there is an invisible increase in the stocks of rubber in consuming countries and large quantities afloat. The Rubber Growers' Association anticipates a surplus exceeding 34,000 tons on 31st December, over and above world's consumption. Still blacker days are feared for 1921. Reduction on production by twenty-five per cent for last quarter of current year, twenty per cent for next year has been suggested. This has already reacted on the local market. "A fortnight ago prices in Colombo", says the "Morning Leader," ranged within seventy to eighty cents for best grades. The same quality now fetches 60 cents. It is feared only the best qualities will fetch prices. The unfair grade will have to glut in the market."

A SILENT SOCIAL WORKER.

THE LATE MR. A. S. WAGH.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. A. S. Wagh, which took place on Sunday last at Miraj, where he had gone for surgical treatment. In the late Mr. Wagh, Bombay has lost a social servant and social reformer of cool courage. He was for a number of years connected with the Presidency Social Reform Association as an active member. He has been a pillar of strength to the Social Service League, since it was started and was for some years one of its secretaries and lately one of its treasurers. He was also one of the leading workers in the Holika Sammelan movement; and organised the volunteer corps for the collection of funds for relieving the distress of human beings and cattle during the Gujrat and Ahmednagar famines. During the influenza epidemic in Bombay he had worked very hard to afford relief to poor patients on behalf of the League and ultimately he himself got attacked with the result that his already weak constitution was completely shattered and the appendicitis trouble from which he had been suffering for some years developed into tuberculosis. Last year he underwent an operation for appendicitis, but the trouble appeared again and finally he succumbed to it. The Hindu Widows' Home in Bombay was under his supervision, till a few months ago in which work he was greatly helped by his wife whom he lost some months back. The late Mr. Wagh's monetary sacrifice in advancing the cause of social reform was considerable, a man of limited means as he was. He belonged to the moderate school of politics and was the treasurer of the Girgaon District Congress Committee till the Moderates seceded from the Congress.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA"

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. L. Mitter officiates as Standing Council, Bengal from 16th November. Lieut-Col. W. H. Dickenson I.M.S. officiates as Chemical Examiner Bengal and Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Medical College.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Dormans is confirmed as Council for Belguim at Rangoon. Lieut.-Col. F. B. Prideaux is posted as Consul General Khorasan. Mr. H. P. Spencer is confirmed as Honorary Consul for the Chile at Madras.

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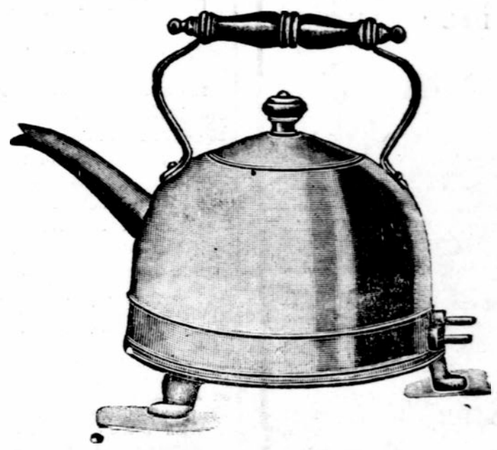

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

TALKS WITH CELEBRITIES.

"Adventures in Interviewing," by Isaac F. Marcosson published by John Lane, London.

The author of this book, as Mr. Lloyd George wrote in a letter of introduction to a French General, is a "distinguished American journalist, whose writings are read by millions of people in the United States." Before the war he had interviewed many American celebrities. During the four years of the war he saw numerous personages among eighteen different nationalities on the continent of Europe. A record of the impressions of so many actors on the world's stage must necessarily "drop with interest"—to use one of the author's favourite phrases. Among Americans we are told that President McKinley was an amiable, approachable and kindly man, but he was very cautious, and while he talked much, he said little. Bryan had been a newspaper man himself, and when he was as yet a young aspirant to fame, "appraised spectacular publicity as a first aid to his ambition" and some times went out of his way to oblige reporters. Secretary Hay was frank and fearless, and being of a confiding nature, showed important public documents to representatives of the press. He abhorred secret treaties as much as President Wilson. People have generally thought that the President who guided the destinies of America during the war is a born scholar, rather than a man of affairs. Wilson himself denied this and once said to Marcosson: "From my boyhood I have aimed at political life. I studied law, because when I was a boy in the South, the law furnished the shortest path to public life. I gave it up later because I found I could not be an honest lawyer and a politician at the same time." He once explained his theory of good Government to the interviewer, and summed it up in two words—'common counsel,' in other words, "the people as a whole should direct and control our affairs." With the interviewer Wilson is calm, dignified, and imperturbable, while Roosevelt, we are told, "was all animation." He took the pains to know beforehand and all about the persons who came to see him, and he interviewed them instead of their interviewing him. A typical story is recorded of his resolution to do things when he had once made up his mind. He wanted the Panama Canal, and as he learnt that Major General G. W. Goethals was the ideal man for it, instructed him to get an order from Mr. Taft, the War Secretary. This official told Goethals that it was against the law for him to issue the order. When the objection was reported to Roosevelt, the President exclaimed: "The law be hanged. I want the Canal built."

Mr. Asquith, it seems, prides himself on his inaccessibility to interviewers: "Of distinguished and courtly presence, he looks the thing that he is—a scholar and a gentleman," to whom interview for publication is coarse and vulgar. Lloyd George is the reverse of this. During the war he was so very busy that he kept few engagements. Yet he was approachable. In his manner he is, we are told, "swift, dynamic, impulsive." Marcosson asks us to remember that he was the son of a rival schoolmaster, and at four years of age became the ward of a shoemaker, who died when Lloyd George was at the height of his glory. He attended the funeral: "Bare headed in the rain and with his long white hair playing in the wind the then most outstanding English-speaking figure, and Britain's hope in the war, stood at the grave of a village shoemaker." Lord Northcliffe, the owner of sixty newspapers and periodicals, had much to do with paving the way for Lloyd George's Prime Ministership. Northcliffe, we are told, is not a respecter of persons. Lord Devenport once said to the American: "Your friend Northcliffe is a strange person. He got me into the Cabinet and now he is moving heaven and earth to get me out." When this was mentioned to Northcliffe, he remarked: "Devenport seemed to have lost all his business sense the moment he got into the Cabinet."

Of all Allied commanders Marshal Foch is said to be the most devout: "More than one Staff Officer coming in upon him suddenly has found him at his devotions." Clemenceau was himself a journalist, but did not like to be interviewed during the war. It seems he "talks with his hands as much as with his lips: he is in motion all the time. No wonder they call him the Tiger." Kerensky is fond of doing "spectacular things." He poured forth a Niagara of words in justification of the Revolution when the American saw him. Besides his impressions of statesmen and warriors, Mr. Macosson has much to say about editors and men of letters, about the art of interviewing, about journalism in America, and in this volume of more than 300 pages there is scarcely one which the reader is inclined to skip over.

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

"Indian Economics," by Professor V. G. Kale, M.A., Third Edition, Poona.

The study of Indian Economics at the universities has created a large demand for books on the subject written by competent authorities, and Professor Kale holds a leading place among them. His "Introduction" to the study has already gone through two editions, the first of which was published only in 1917, and the third is now before us. This edition is thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged. We have noticed in it about 90 new paragraphs, and about a score of summaries have been omitted, perhaps to make room for the additions. The war had far reaching effects on the economic condition of India, as of other countries, and gave rise to new and difficult problems for the Government to solve. They are all set forth with the lucidity at the command of the Professor, and the book is instructive not only to students, but also to the general reader. Fiscal autonomy, the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee, reverse councils, amalgation of Presidency Banks, organisation of labour, the recommendations of the Meston Committee—all these and similar questions of current interest are introduced in this edition. Many of them are controversial, and in a book intended mainly for students the author does well to explain all sides without strongly adhering to any. But one can easily see on which side his leanings are. Thus he clearly inclines towards Mr. Dalal's views on the currency and coinage questions dealt with by the Smith Committee.

The concluding portion of the book is not new. But it touches upon a great many of the leading features of the economic life of the Indian masses, and will therefore always arrest the reader's attention. Their standard of living is low. If one may speak of their extravagance, it must be in a relative sense. Yet there is room for thrift and more useful employment of the limited resources. High prices have benefited a few, but not the greater part of the cultivating classes and agricultural labourers. Imported articles have only slightly benefited the rural classes. Chronic indebtedness cripples their economic progress and efficiency. The evil of drink seems to be on the increase. Mr. Kale thinks that unnecessary expenditure at social functions and on litigation adds to the unhappiness of the people. The joint family conduces to economy and the protection of the aged and the weak, but is not an unmixed blessing. Charity may be diverted into more useful channels. The shortage of foodstuffs is perhaps a growing evil. If the object of economic studies is not merely to ensure the solvency of a Government and to meet the requirements of commerce, the less abstruse questions are really of greater importance in practice than the more difficult ones that tax the wits of financiers.

LONDON SOCIETY.

Fifty years of London Society 1870-1920. By Anonym. Eveleigh Nash Company, London.

This is an interesting book, evidently written by one who is a member of London Society, and not merely an outsider. What is London Society? No one can answer this question clearly. It is composed on the one hand of royalty, and of the members of old, landed aristocracy and on the other, of well-known authors, artists, actors, lawyers, merchants, scientists, politicians, etc. The former class of people form the true Society, however, whilst the members of the latter class are only in it, but not of it. This Society as a whole, is as rotten as ever. It suffers acutely from dyspepsia, on account of over-eating. Its idol is the Golden Calf; its goal is 'Vanity Fair.' The object of every "nouveau riche" in London is to get into this Society, and with what impudence or bribery they attain their object is described in this book.

The author has much to say against the new type of woman which is being evolved in England, and whom some of our advanced Indian ladies look upon as their "Model". A description of her by another writer is quoted by the author, and of which we quote a portion here:—

"If we had to describe modern womanhood in one sentence, this is how we would put it; rouge on her cheeks and antimony round her eyes; piles of false hair heaped on her head, and what is her own for the most part dyed; a costume that shows every line of her figure; a veil that is more provocative than concealing; head dresses of strange construction, each more remarkable, more staring than the last no subject too filthy for discussion openly, bating no words, slurring no facts, side by side with men—none too sacred for her trifling or questioning; the home-life abandoned as a thing too slow for the mettlesome temper of the day."

The author's regret is, that although there are so many moralists to denounce the frivolities and vices of Society there is not a single first class satirist or master of irony to-day—like Thackeray or Disraeli in the Victorian Era.

There are passing references to various notabilities of the period in this book. Sir Thomas Lipton is praised for his charities and Oscar Wilde condemned for his 'Vices.' We learn that Lord Coleridge and Sir Alelander Cockburn were both great lawyers, and orators, and that they possessed voices, which were soft, flute-like and flexible. Lord Palmerston was snubbed many times by Queen Victoria, simply because he could not idolize the Prince Consort. Of men who interest Indians, two are referred to here. Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of the "Light of Asia" is spoken of, as usual, in very high terms, and considered as the only worthy successor of Tennyson to the Poet Laureateship of England. Strangely enough, Mr. Ameer Ali, whom the author met in the Pall Mall Club, gave him to understand, that the Hindus and Mahomedans would never unite in India! How utterly false this prophecy has proved to be, time has already shown!

V. B. M.

A NEW SANSKRIT MONTHLY REVIEW

Laudable attempts are being made by a small band of workers to publish a new monthly review in plain, simple and idiomatic Sanskrit easily within the reach of all bringing to light the priceless gems that lie hidden in the vast ocean of India's ancient sacred literature. The publishers have been fortunate in securing the service of a young Sanskrit Scholar, Pandit K. Ramanujachariar. Among the patrons and ardent supporters of the journal are Maharaj Goswami Gokulnathji and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta. Other particulars regarding the place and the date of its publication will be given in a later issue.

Lady Gregory's new wonderplay in three acts, entitled "The Dragon," will be published by Messrs. Putnam's early in the autumn.

* * * *

Messrs. Chatto and Windus will have ready this month the "Letters of Mark Twain," arranged, with a running commentary, by Albert Bigelow Paine. The letters have been selected with the object not only of enabling Mark Twain to tell the story of his life, as far as posible, in his own words, but also to present something of an outline sketch of the world as it appeared to this humorist and shrewd observer at various stages in the course of his long and varied career.

* * * *

"The Harrow Life of Henery Montagu butler, D.D., Headmaster of Harrow School (1860-1885), Master of Trinity College, Cambridge (1886-1918)," by Edward Graham, late Senior Assistant Master at Harrow School, which Messrs. Longmans will publish during the autumn, will include a chapter by Sir George O. Trevelyan.

* * * *

Messrs. Allen and Unwin's announcements include an essay entitled "Pure Thought and the Riddle of the Universe," by Francis Sedlak, who, in order to vindicate the Hegelian attitude, attempts to re-state the whole theme of Hegelian philosophy.

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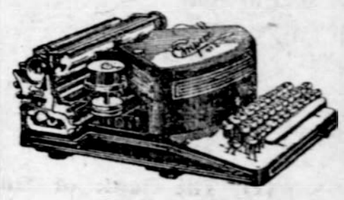

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BARLVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.